MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE new year is, it seems, to be opened with another war scare. In one of the Shanghai newspapers a news item has appeared reporting that Mr. Obata, the Japanese minister at Peking, has been given the following instructions by his home government:

> "As there are signs of approaching hostilities between Japan and the United States and as a close relationship exists between China and Japan, the two countries should speedily arrange for mutual protection. You should make a secret, tactful arrangement with the Chinese government for united action."

At the same time the world is informed that, "American papers have recently been calling attention to the possibility of forming a combination of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States against Japanese immigration." There is a report of the joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the American navy, which are to be held in Panama Bay sometime in January. From all this news a few solid facts stand out. The report of the American plan for joint action with the British dominions to oppose Japanese immigration is, upon analysis, found to be merely newspaper comment. No diplomatic action has been taken and we are not informed that any such action is contemplated. The report of an attempted alliance between China and Japan for "mutual protection" against the United States is unconfirmed. It seems to be based on more believable rumors that Japan is anxious to come to a more reasonable settlement of the difficulties that have arisen over Japan's illegal invasion of Manchuria than the Chinese expected. It seems to be certain that the American fleets are to be brought together for joint maneuvers. The United States government probably desires to familiarize the navy with the

ways and waters around the Panama Canal, and possibly desires to give the men and officers of the navy a winter holiday in southern waters. The facts do not, upon examination, appear to be as startling as they seem at first sight. The American navy is going to Panama and the Japanese are to make some amends for their atrocious conduct in Manchuria.

THERE is little in this to rouse fear and trembling. The American navy is not threatening Japan. It is no more a sign of war for the American navy to maneuver near the Panama Canal than for the Japanese navy to proceed to Formosa for winter maneuvers. The one fact left to give justification to all these rumors of war is the supposed and reported intention of the Japanese government to come to some reasonable settlement of the outstanding difficulties between the Chinese and Japanese governments over the attacks of Japanese soldiers upon unarmed Koreans in Hungchun and Chientao. It is sufficient comment upon Japan's methods in the past to call attention to the rumors brought forth by a reported act of reparation on Japan's part. A good guess at the state of mind of the Chinese newspaper editors is that they feel that there must be some compelling reason for this change in Japan's methods. Reparation and the payment of reasonable damages by Japan to China needs a background of threatened war to make such a change of front seem reasonable. If it should turn out that Japan does apologize for her burning and shooting expedition into Manchuria, and if it should happen that Japan actually does pay reasonable damages for the acts of her soldiery, then the rumors of war between Japan and the United States will not provide a convincing background. The Chinese will probably be convinced, should these things, really happen, that the end of the world has come.

PEKING is said to be facing another Cabinet crisis or dissolution. Persistent rumors have it that the more liberal members of that body have already signified their willingness to relinquish their posts and several of them are reported to have their resignations pending in the office of the President. Just what reasons may be assigned to their action are a matter of conjecture. It requires little or no imagination, however, to get the underlying basis of all dissension among the Cabinet members. The displeasure of the self-constituted lords and masters of the so-called Republic is sufficient to undo any progressive work that any ambitious Cabinet member might undertake and so dishearten him as to make the holding of an official position under restraint unbearable. The latest information regarding the alleged impending Cabinet dissolution comes from Peking in the form of a telegram despatched by Chang Tso-ling, the chieftain now in power, to the Central government severely censuring Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications. It would seem that Yeh is not cleaving to the policies that Chang recommends for a governmental department such as his and the latter believes that he is playing into the hands of the Chihli faction. So with the air of a feudal baron, Chang Tso-ling signifies his will—that will being apparently the official lopping off of Yeh Kung-cho's career so far as the Republic of China is concerned. Those who are familiar with Minister Yeh and his work class him as one of the most able and progressive occupants of the chair of communications that China has had.

W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is another that rumor would have as announcing his intentions privately to the government of resigning. China has never had a more level headed, sensible director of its foreign relations than Minister Yen. His familiarity with all of the countries of the world, having been educated in the United States, having held official positions in Europe and elsewhere, has given him a training unsurpassed by that of any of his predecessors. Minister Yen has taken a firm stand on many international matters, a stand that has been hitherto decidedly lacking in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But with a reactionary group behind the scenes, Minister Yen's position is probably untenable. Chow Tsu-chi, Minister of Finance, is also concerned in the rumored resignations and his is the least surprise of all. To be Minister of Finance to an almost bankrupt government, with every military official of any importance in the country demanding funds for the payment of troops, with certain parts of the currency depreciated, with interest payments on bonds to be met and no surplus to meet them, is an empty honor involving personal discomfort and chagrin. If Minister Chow's resignation comes after the New Year, as reported, he will have the sympathy of right minded Chinese and foreigners alike.

BUT no matter what the causes behind the resignation of any of the Cabinet members, who are said to be affected, may be it is but another indication of the instability of the Peking government. In what other republican or democratic country of the world could one man or a group of a few men remove a cabinet official without having first the governmental power to do so? What republican principle can the present oligarchy of China have as a basis for such an action? The principal charge against all of the men mentioned is that they are progressive and ambitious—and "if so

'twere a grevious fault." They have offended the war lords and pressure has been brought to bear. But there are growing pains of an awakening self consciousness as evidenced in the Nanking conference, the growing movement for self-government in the provinces and one day China may have a representative and democratic rule. Until that day the progressives must suffer, and with them the country for the curse of progressiveness is the abolition of the militarists, the passing of the petty provincial czars and the days of personal enrichment at the hands of a people unable to defend themselves. If the rumors be true the retiring ministers will be a sacrifice upon the growing pyre of untoward incidents that will one day consume the military party which is making China the "weak sister" of the world.

DR. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, was awarded the Third Class Order of Merit by a Mandate issued on December 26. If there has been any order of merit given by the Chinese government to a deserving official, this is the one. Without the backing of a powerful army and a gigantic navy, Dr. Koo has succeeded in recovering some of the prestige of his country abroad and securing an international support for China in the Shantung case. It can still be vividly recalled how he surprised the delegates to the International Peace Conference by his eloquent speech, how some of the delegates warmly shook his hands after his appeal for fair play for China was over, how the press throughout the whole world featured his speech—one of the best delivered at the conference—how the American people and other peoples were made to realize the importance to the world peace of the Shantung issue and the menace of Japanese domination in the province where Confucius was born. At the time of the conference, European statesmen were not well acquainted with Far Eastern affairs, and some of them were inclined to siding with Japan in the controversy. The conference consequently decided the Shantung case in favor of the Island Empire and China had to reserve the right to appeal to the League of Nations. During the intervals between the conference and the meeting of the League of Nations, Dr. Wellington Koo, who was then Minister to the United States of America, spared no effort in explaining the unfairness of the decision and generally enlightening the minds of European statesmen upon Far Eastern affairs. As a result, China's case has been better known and correctly understood in Europe, and will probably receive a fairer hearing when it is presented to the League of Nations for reconsideration. The recent election of China as a member of the Administrative Committee of the League of Nations by a majority of twenty-one votes is an indication of this, and part of the fruit of Dr. Koo's good work.

BY improving China's prestige and status in Europe and America, Dr. Koo may be able to bring about an early unification of the country at home which is much needed by the people. While serving China's national interests abroad, he has not forgotten the existence of domestic civil strife, though it is commonly regarded as a feature of the transitionary stage, and is not taken seriously by men who have had intimate knowledge of the history and character of the Chinese people. A peaceful China, however, will much strengthen his position as her representative in the League and enable him to bring up the Shantung issue in the future in a more favorable light. In reporting the election of China to be a member of the Administrative Committee, Dr. Koo accordingly emphasized the need for the earliest unification of the country in an indirect way which is none the less forcible, and Mr. Tang Tsai-fu, another Chinese representative at the League, associated himself in this view. That the joint telegram of Dr. Koo and Mr. Tang on the matter has been made an occasion by the President to issue a mandate appealing to the country again for the cessation of the civil strife shows that the government at Peking has attached to the telegram due importance and appreciated the unexpressed wish of its senders. The mandate in question, being of international interest, reads in full as follows:

> "In a memorandum Yen Wei-ching, Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that in a telegram Koo Wei-chun (Dr. Koo) and Tang Tsai-fu, representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations, report that China has been elected a member of the Administrative Committee of the League of Nations by a majority of twenty-one votes, and that since the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations all the Powers in the League have expressed their friendly feelings towards China and that they have also manifested a keen interest in the future welfare of this country. Continuing, the telegram states that as the result of the election, China's international status has been raised and in consideration of this, some of the Powers which are more deeply interested in the welfare of this country have expressed their views that having gained this honor, China has at the same time incurred some responsibility and that they generally express the hope that all the people in China should work for the settlement of the political situation in their country and devote their energy to her economical development so that she

can do her part in the maintenance of the peace in the world in cooperation with other nations. I, the President, fully believe that the internal administration of a country bears close relations to her international status. A country can only consolidate her foundation and win the confidence of her neighbors, when both her internal administration and international relations are improved simultaneously. In view of the fact, the plan for the reunion of the country has just been carried out. A mandate was issued on October 30 of this year, instructing the Cabinet, the Ministries and the chief civil and military officials to take proper steps in attending to the work of reorganization in harmonious cooperation. The recent election of this country as a member of the Administrative Committee of the Council of the League of Nations has conferred a great honor on us by the friendly Powers, but at the same time, we also must realize our own responsibility. Hereafter both the government and the people should remember their responsibility and do what they can in order to make themselves fully deserve this honor. Having telegraphically instructed the Ministers abroad to cultivate friendly relations with the governments of the countries to which they are accredited and also to secure their help and cooperation in any undertakings, we hereby express the wish that the people would appreciate the deep concern shown by the friendly Powers in the welfare of this country by sinking their differences and working together for a united country. We hope that we can consolidate the foundation of the country forever and at the same time be able to do our part in effecting a universal peace for the world."

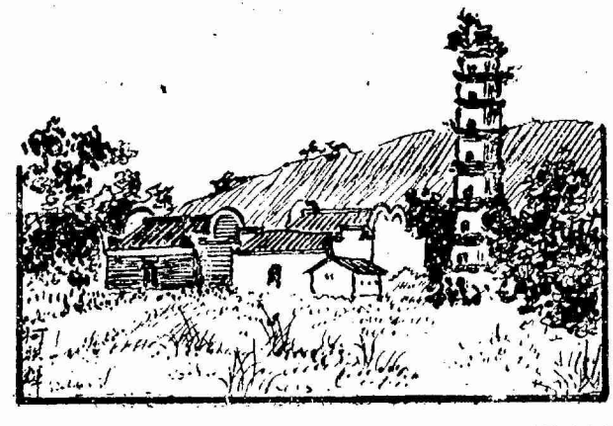
IT is a fitting recognition of Dr. Koo's services that he has been appointed Chinese representative on the Administrative Committee of the Council of the League of Nations on December 25. To Dr. Koo there could be no better Christmas gift from his government than this appointment although it may involve much work on his part. Still in the prime of manhood, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James will have even a more brilliant future before him. During his stay of four years in Washington as China's official representative he made favorable impressions upon the people in America and received the greatest public attention of all the foreign ministers accredited to the President of America. With his education, with his oratorical ability and with his mastery of requisite technique as a diplomat, Dr. Koo will not be less popular in England. This is certain.

THE Cabinet has recently definitely decided to inaugurate an aero mail service between Shanghai and Peking as an experiment, and to extend it to other parts of the country if the experiment proves a success. Preparations are well under way, and General Ting Ching, Director of the Aeronautic Department, Peking, said in an interview with a member of the editorial staff of *The Review* last week that the service would commence next spring. Upon the inauguration of the service, the distance between Shanghai and Peking will be considerably shortened for the purposes of communication. A letter posted at Peking in the morning may reach the recipient at Shanghai early in the evening if the weather is favorable and there is no accident on the way. The service may affect the revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Administrations to a certain extent, but all these communication organs belong to the Central government and it really makes no difference whether one administration does more business than the other. On the other hand the public will considerably benefit. At the present, it has to resort to telegrams to convey an important and urgent message, and this means of communication often is not satisfactory. The public is willing to pay a little more for the conveyance of a lengthy message to friends several hundred miles away in a few hours without the fear that the message may be wrongly transmitted as is in the case of telegrams. That the aero mail service will therefore be highly welcomed by both foreigners and Chinese is a foregone conclusion. In order to prevent military interference with the service in time of disturbances it would be a good idea to have the aero stations located in the foreign concessions if possible so that they will be beyond the reach of the autocratic military leaders of China, whose first attempt in the event of local or national trouble is to seize the aeroplanes for military purposes or to anticipate their seizure by their enemies in the other stations by detaining them.

ARRANGEMENTS have practically been completed to conduct an aero mail service between Paotingfu and Peking and between Paotingfu and Mukden simultaneously. Although there is no urgency to run that service there is a good reason to do so. General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Mukden, seized a number of aeroplanes and transported them to his provincial capital soon after the defeat of the Anfu party in North China. A number of these aeroplanes were smashed during their transportation to Manchuria. When they were loaded crosswise on the train and the train men urged caution in passing through a railway bridge, General Chang became impatient and ordered the train to move on at a full speed. The result was the partial destruc-

tion of the machines. Being a spendthrift so far as public funds are concerned, he showed no regret for the accident. General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, took away several Handley-Pages to his provincial capital from the Nanyuan Aerodrome, some of which are still unpacked, and are now being allowed to rust. Applications for their release have been made to these military lions of the hour, but have fullen upon deaf ears. The famine relief organizations have endeavored to secure the big Handley-Pages from Tsao Kun for the transportation of food to the out-of-way districts in his province where the people are starving by hundreds of thousands. Tsao Kun at first gave a flat refusal to their request, and is said now to have reconsidered his attitude and promised to allow the use of the aeroplanes if the relief organizations will undertake that they will be operated from Paotingfu as a base. The latest information from the Capital indicates that both governors have consented to allow the Aeronautic Department to run an aero mail service between Paotingfu and Peking and between Mukden and Peking and use these aeroplanes in their possession for the purpose. The governors are, however, taking such action that will insure that these machines will return to their strongholds whenever they want them. Any aero mail service inaugurated under such a condition will confer little or no benefit upon the people, as it is certain that the militarists will monopolize it. If the Shanghai-Peking aero mail service is conducted in a similar way, its failure is sure. That is why it is suggested to locate the aero stations in the foreign concessions in order to enable the service to run without interruption in time of trouble.

DURING the month of December the cables carried accounts of the proposal in the United States Congress of a bill to relieve the distress of the farmers of the United States who are suffering as a result of one of the swiftest and most dramatic price reductions that America has ever seen. Wheat that was kept up to $2.20 a bushel during the war is now selling at about a dollar. Potatoes reached remarkable prices during the war; recent correspondence brings the information that they are selling at 50 cents a bushel. Beef is selling at $6.00 per hundredweight and hogs at $8.75 per hundredweight. These are remarkably low figures compared with prices as they were a year ago, and these prices have brought an insistent demand that something be done. A condition such as this is not easy to remedy. The high prices of past years and the low prices of the present are the result of the forces of war that no power has ever been able to bring under control. In America, the first result of these low prices has been a bill in Congress and the bill took the form of an emergency high tariff upon agricultural products. How a high tariff upon imported agricultural products is to keep up prices on products that America usually exports may safely be left to the authors of the bill to explain. In this bill which expresses the desire to do something for the American farmer there are, according to the cable news reports, items that are of considerable interest to the American business man in China. Two products that are of great importance in Chinese-American trade, beans and peanuts, are among the articles upon which the duty is to be greatly raised; and the action of the Foreign Commerce Association of the Pacific Coast indicates that other Chinese products may be affected. This association protested against the bill and called the attention of the American Congress to the fact that extensive plans have been made in various Pacific Coast cities for dealing with vegetable oils from the Far East. On December 21 we were informed that a fight was going on over this bill, which is known as the Fordney Emergency Tariff bill. On December 23 *Reuter's* sent out the following from Washington, "The House of Representatives has passed an emergency bill for the purpose of aiding farmers by the imposition of a high protective tariff on imported agricultural products." It is not certain that the bill has passed the Senate, and for all that is known in China the provisions of the bill that are most dangerous to American trade in the Far East may have been modified. Comment of any definite sort on the bill itself is, of course, impossible when so little is known of it. One thing can be said, however, without reserve. This bill is one of many arguments for more complete and far more prompt cable communication between the United States and China. Nothing is less pleasant in these days of rapid news service than for the American business man in China to half-know about measures that are vital to his interests, and to run the risk of losing by default a battle that might easily have been won by prompt and intelligent action.



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The Mandarin Psychology

BY UPTON CLOSE

CHINA'S greatest governmental problem is not political, or financial, or economic, or industrial, or educational. It is psychological. China s greatest hindrance toward political aptitude and diplomatic prestige is the mental warp of her till-now ruling classes—the Mandarin psychology.

By this designation is meant the reaction toward his situation of the ordinary professional office-holder—be he high or low, large or small. In the term "professional office-holder" is included practically the entire class, for there is no other calling in the world in which the novice becomes inured so rapidly and professionalized so completely.

The Mandarin psychology is that which has brought about the dubbing of its possesser *Ta Jen*,—"Superior Man,"—a designation which sets apart the official as a specimen of a higher species of human being, for whose comfort and benefit alone all things else, and particularly the common people, live, move and have their being. Another manifestation of the Mandarin psychology is the utter lavishness with which it is willing to sacrifice the lives, money and comfort of others in furthering or making secure its own ambitions, prestige or wealth.

The typical Mandarin makes an applied study of the art of holding his job, or getting one more lucrative or more likely still, adding a concurrent salary to his income: this study, however, is not pursued with the aim of efficiency in performance of duty. The Mandarin's idea is not that he should make himself indispensible to his post, but that he should make himself inseparable from his patrons. Through the obligations of Oriental courtesy he entrenches himself in the favor of his superiors, at the same time watching for every opportunity to get on the "inside" of affairs which will make him a dangerous man to drop.

The typical Mandarin fawns on his superiors and is cruelly harsh toward his inferiors. His superiors lose no opportunity to squeeze him and he doubles the imposition as he passes it on to the people. His superiors constantly scheme that their own shortcomings and crimes of oppression, dishonesty, and non-attention to duty shall, when exposed be blamed upon him; and he, while he fawns upon these superiors, at the same time unceasingly plots for their overthrow.

This, then, is the unlovely picture of Chinese official life which confronts us when we draw aside the veil of high-sounding titles and dignified exteriors. The Chinese Mandarin has a sense of duty in an abstract, Confucian, and highly idealized way, but is almost wholly lacking in the sense of direct and concrete responsibility to the human beings whose welfare, or the nation whose destiny, lies in his hands. To the amazement of the practical Westerner, he can lay out the most beautiful programs without the slightest comprehension of means for their execution: and yet appear not in the least abashed by the incongruity of his position. Inasmuch as he is playing the game according to precedent and the universally recognized rules, he cannot be accused of conscious hypocracy, but he is the embodiment as well as the victim of the hypocracy and stupidity of the system. This system is the most difficult of rectification of any degraded system of government in the world because its degradation is not savage, but refined with centuries of civilization and veneered with ages of culture. Such a method of official practise is and has been for centuries deprecated by the would-be virtuous, including those who practise it, satirized by the intellectual, and cursed by the common people. All classes—those who practise it, deprecate it, satirize it and curse it—at the same time fatalistically endure it. For it has developed from a practise into a tradition and from a tradition into a psychology.

The Mandarin psychology has its root in something deeper than the temptations of office-holding. It is potential in the coolie on the street or the private in the ranks, ready to sprout and bud should a throw of fortune place him in a position of authority over his fellowman. It springs primarily from the Chinese traits of timidity, vanity and suspicion and the obligations of the family and patronage systems. It is stimulated by the popular suspicion and tendency to expect in every case a revelation of viciousness from him whose position demands an air of integrity or dignity. Thus the official can not be an official without suffering suspicion. And he might as well have the game as the name. As to which—the name or the game—came first in Chinese history, the records are unclear. Most probably, however, suspicion on the part of the populace was the outgrowth of bitter experience.

It is customary for the advent into the official world of man who has the faith and the enthusiasm of the public to be hailed as a great event in the progress and the purification of the political life of the nation. When comes the inevitable departure from the ideals which have been popularly set for him, his fall from integrity is proclaimed with much cynical comment on the insincerity of the individual and the hoplessness of the Chinese character in general. The Chinese are as apt in this criticism as the foreigner. The public, Chinese and foreign, fail to take into account the utter impossibility of any one's engaging in the political game without playing it according to the accepted rules. Because this is so, those who place their hope of political reformation in individuals are doomed to disappointment. Individual officials may, of course, exert an uplifting influence, and may, by exposing it, help to tear down the corrupt system, but they can not hold out against that system and maintain office. They can neither refuse the demands of their superiors nor prevent the patronage of their inferiors who force favors upon them and expect favors in return.

It is for this reason that the reformation must come by a slow evolutionary process rather than by revolution. Political overturn and change of regime can merely change the personnel of officialdom—they are helpless to change its ethics as these are the product of the psychology of the people.

But such a change is not so unexpectative as might appear. There are various factors, both pragmatic and spiritual, working powerfully in present-day China to bring about the ethical reformation. In the pragmatic category, the most powerful are the stimulus of international competition and the influence of business. The old system is not only corrupt, it is inefficient. Continued official inefficiency, in the game which the nations are playing, is certain to bring China to defeat and her people to slavery. Officialdom, and more important, the public at large, are awakening to the realization that an improvement in official ethics is a requisite of not only national but individual self-preservation. The Chinese are slow to yield to the pressure of circumstances but they are practical, and always react in time to save their necks. Secondly, the development of business along modern lines is having a tremendous influence upon politics. The business man knows that honesty and straight-forwardness

in a business sense are the best policy, and the ethics of the agumented commercialism are bound to react upon official practise. Of course, official practise, as we constantly see in China, exerts in turn a corrupting influence upon business, but the purifying influence of commercial competition will always prevent the contamination from becoming more than skin-deep. Meanwhile Chinese officialdom will be learning at the feet of commercialism, as the Japanese merchant has learned, that rectitude is necessary to survival.

The spiritual factors militating against the old system are what we may call the doctrines of democracy, most particularly the conception that the official exists for the people and not the people for the official, the Western traditions of straightforwardness, boldness and sacrifice for the principle, which are incorporated in the new education, and the Christian progaganda. In spite of all its preversions, this, in its multitudinous and often untraced ramifications, exerts an enormous influence in moulding and revivifying the thought and life of China, even as it did in the life of Europe.

The pragmatic factors supply the urge, while the spiritual factors supply the moral strength for that change in the Chinese mind which, however slowly it comes, must be the antecedent of China's self-salvation.

China's Action on Her Relations With Russia

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS, PH. D., LL.D

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CHINA'S relations with Russia are the oldest of any with the Western Powers. From the early contacts of the 17th century to the present time, Russo-Chinese intercourse has always been of first importance to China. Neighbors for several thousands of miles of common frontier, old friends and antagonists, the possessors of vast interests contingent upon each other's welfare, China and Russia have had a peculiarly intimate contact from the early days when China's isolation began to give way to the insistence of Western nations that the Chinese open their country to foreign intercourse.

China's initial contact with Russia was at a time when Chinese supremacy in the East made her a power to be dealt with on terms of equality. Indeed, the first treaty relations between the two countries found full recognition of the equality of China with Russia in all matters, from trade rights to the punishment of criminals. Moreover, Russia's attempt to acquire the present Maritime Province of Siberia-the south bank of the Amur River and the coast once belonging to China as a part of Manchuria—was frustrated for over a century by Chinese armies, which successfully disputed with Russian forces the possession of this great territory.

It was only under the Manchu decadence in the 19th Century that Russia succeeded in reversing the relative position of the two countries.

Steadily expanding her position in Central Asia and the Far East in competition with Britain, Russia more and more concerned herself with China.

Like all the other treaty powers, Russia secured exemption of her subjects and interests from the operations of China's administration under the right of extraterritoriality written into the treaties between China and the Powers. Just as Britain extended her interests in the Yangtsze Valley and South China, so Russia marched hers in the north. Along with the other Powers Russia acquired concessions under her jurisdiction for the residence of her traders, especially in Hankow and Tientsin, the two trading centers of major interests to Russian commerce. In the "battle of concessions" for monopolistic rights of development which took place as China's weakness became revealed, Russia confined her interest to the territory north of the Great Wall and carved out her sphere of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. By her building and control of the Manchurian railway and the use of Russian "guards" along these lines she had so succeeded in taking advantage of China's weakness that she was practically in military control of all Manchuria, North and South, so much so that Russian officers at times referred to that territory as "our country."

In 1905, as a result of the Russo-Japanese War, Russia was compelled to cede to Japan her interests in South Manchuria, but retained all her mining rights, monopoly of forestry exploitation, and railway interests in what has come to be called North Manchuria—notably the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russo-Chinese subsidiary of the Trans-Siberian Railway, where it takes a short-cut across Chinese territory to avoid the difficulties of the detour around the bend of the Amur River, the international boundary between Siberia and Manchuria. Russia also became more and more interested in Outer Mongolia, the dependency of China lying between the Eighteen Provinces and Siberia, almost detaching it from China's control.

The collapse of Russia, however, seriously involved Chinese interests. China has made every effort to observe her international commitments, but the struggle between the Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks broke down the whole structure of exterritoriality by which the Russians in China were controlled by Russian justice administered by the consulates. Moreover, the Allied intervention in Siberia, in which China participated, left knotty questions between China and Japan—who of the foreign powers remains alone in Siberia today—over Russian interests.

Japan, supported, it seems, by France, has been opposing China's attempt to reassert her own control over the concessions granted Russia in the past until such time as Russia is united again into one nation and is able to function in the Far East. In other words, the Chinese have not abolished Russia's vested interests and special rights in China; China has merely declared her intention to act as the guardian of these dormant interests herself until such time as Russia can reassert her jurisdiction.

Japan, of course, does not care to see a great deal of her diplomatic interference in Siberia—backed by her insistent maintenance of armed intervention—rendered useless by reason of China's taking over the very interests in North Manchuria and Mongolia that Japanese statesmen have been attempting to secure from the various Russian "governments" in Siberia, from the broken Omsk administration of Admiral Kolchak to the Chita terrorism of General Seminoff and the pro-Red administrations at present trying to function in Vladivostok, Trans-Baikalia, and other parts of Eastern Siberia.

Throughout these activities, the course of China has been carefully worked out with what seems a due regard for her international obligations. Her present line of action, in fact, has been characterized by a regard for international obligations and at the same time a clear-cut attempt within these limits to rehabilitate Chinese rights and interests. The Foreign Ministry has moved with an effectiveness which augers well for Chinese foreign relations—in fact, the way the move has been carried out is admitted by even those interests opposing it to be very different from the usual Chinese way of doing things.

That this action has only been initiated after careful weighing of every side of the question goes without saying. It must be remembered that China's policy toward Russia certainly has an important element of expert foreign advice—the foreign advisers of the Waichiaopu are fully capable of seeing all sides of the question.

The important point in this change in Russo-Chinese relations is how capable China will prove in handling her trusteeship voluntarily assumed for Russian interests. If China justifies the responsibility assumed, there is no doubt that it will have far reaching effects on the general relations of the Powers with the Chinese Republic in the near future. On the other hand, China's administration is none too secure at the present time and if it fails to meet the test, the recovery of Chinese autonomy—the abolition of extraterritoriality and other limitations on China's sovereignty—will receive a set-back for a considerable time.—*The Far Eastern Fortnightly.*

Give China a Square Deal

By Phillip Young

楊 炳 勛

The short article which follows was written by a Chinese student, who is now attending the Kansas State Agricultural Club, and is published here as a reflection of the viewpoint of the student from China in the United States. Mr. Young served eighteen months with the Y. M. C. A secretarial force with the Chinese Labor Corps in France.

THE New International Banking Consortium is a burning issue of today which has aroused much interest in the East and in the West as well. It is hoped that through the formation of this New Consortium the Chinese government may be given the impetus to work out her own salvation and the perplexing Far Eastern problem may be brought nearer its solution.

But to China the New Consortium is a life or death proposition. Those who are familiar with the financial affairs in China in recent years are fully aware of the fact that China has always played a losing game as borrower. Without exceptions all the loans that China contracted from other Powers in the last twenty years were political in nature and consequently resulted in the impairment of her independence and sovereignty.

Since the outbreak of the great war Japan has forwarded to China many big loans. But what good have these loans done to China, and what economic or industrial development have these loans achieved? They have prolonged the civil war between the North and the South, multiplied the sufferings of the people, and fattened the pockets of that notorious Anfu Party. In a word these infamous loans have put China in a more confusing state than ever before.

Because of these reasons the term, "foreign loans" has terrified the Chinese people. It is a nightmare to them. The New Consortium is naturally expected to get a spirited discussion and a live opposition from the Chinese people both at home and abroad. What China is afraid of is not the formation of a just Consortium but of the repetition of the past sad stories and the creation of an autocratic monopoly through such an institution. The Chinese people are absolutely fed up with "Balance of Power" and Sphere of Influence." They have no desire to create any new ones through the formation of a powerful financial institution.

But the Chinese people are not deliberately planning to bring about the failure of the New Consortium. As a matter of fact the Chinese people as a nation give the New Consortium their heartiest approval and sanction, for it has the welfare of China as its first consideration and was first proposed by the United States.

The foregoing oppositions to foreign loans are fundamental. They cannot be overcome either by technically prepared arguments or by high sounding pledges that any organization may give. Therefore it is highly important for the New Consortium to prove to the Chinese people in the very beginning, with deeds that may lead China to industrial progress and national prosperity so that the people may know that the New Consortium is sincere in its faith and its loans are free from any political reasons.

In the New Consortium America for obvious reasons can secure a greater degree of confidence among the Chinese than any other nation. But America must live up to her reputation. It is an acid test of good will to China and to the world at large. Today the whole of China is looking upon America as her best friend, and as a nation of fairness and justice. It is up to America whether the Consortium can be consecrated as China's salvation and the basis for permanent peace in the Far East. China is not asking from other Powers in the New Consortium a philantrophic benevolence. She simply demands a *square deal* so that her God-given right to exist as a free and independent nation shall not be denied.

Consortium Prospects—Mr. Stevens in Peking

BY U. C.

THE arrival of Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, permanent group representive of the American consitutency in the International Consortium for financing China, is apparently no such *coup de triumphe* as his passage through the port of Shanghai. Shanghai and Peking always see things at opposites, anyhow. In regard to the Consortium, the attitude of Peking has been more cynical, and perhaps more practical than that of Shanghai.

Shanghai is usually a full stage behind Peking in the onward march of political opportunism. Occasionally, as we have seen, the port city tries to manifest an up-to-the-minute sophistication by crediting wild rumors of political overturn or financial traitorism. When she discovers that her credulity has been imposed upon she has recourse to the platitude that no one can understand Peking, and, damning with a few time-honored phrases Peking and Chinese politics in general to the infernal regions, turns back to the pursuit of the Haikwan Tael.

Having no reason to believe that the arrival of Mr. Stevens presages any change in the value of the

Consortium as a political pawn, official Peking is not exciting itself over the event. Undoubtedly some faint social recognition will be extended to him as the holidays are past. Unless Mr. Stevens lets it be known that he brings the authority to radically modify the Consortium policy, which he certainly gives no evidence of being about to do, nothing further can be expected to grow out of his arrival at the present time. Foreign financial circles here really expect no radical development.

The foreign press of Tientsin and the capital, although in some instances piqued by the self-announcement of Mr. Stevens, is, in general, friendly toward the Consortium idea, and desirous of its success. At the same time it impatiently awaits some revelation of the basic principle of the Consortium, which has never yet made clear through any of its spokesmen whether it exists primarily for ends of statesmanship or financial gain. The intimation of Mr. Stevens in his first communique to the press that there is something fundamental regarding the Consortium which it is impracticable to disclose now is not reassuring.

The most interesting reaction of Mr. Stevens' arrival is that brought about in the native-language press. The Chinese newspapers of North China have, for the past several weeks, been almost unanimous in condemning the terms of the Consortium, and impressing upon the populace is since to adamant in maintaining these conditions, nothing is to be expected from it in the way of national financing. Suddenly, in conjunction with the news of Mr. Stevens' arrival in China, the papers of Peking and Tientsin have begun to publish most encouraging news as regards the Consortium—to the effect that Mr. Stevens brings with him authority to withdraw all the obnoxious demands, and immediately advance an immense loan —some say fifty million dollars gold,—one-half to be used for troop disbandment and the other for railway construction. It is certain that Mr. Stevens has not encouraged, and, indeed, could not encourage, such hopes.

The news agencies and organs of all cliques and parties alike seem to be engaged in putting out these reports, although the organs of the new Chiaotung clique, whose policy is known to be a straight one of "wreck the Consortium", seem to be the boldest in pledging Mr. Stevens to tremendous and detailed programs of financial benevolence. The solution seems to be this: The Chiaotung enemies of the Consortium, whose privilege of manipulating the revenues from the government railways might be brought to an end by Consortium operations, particularly in conjunction with the railway unifications scheme, apparently consider that the surest way to chill any anticipations which might be aroused in the public mind by the arrival of Mr. Stevens is to make unauthorized pledges on behalf of Mr. Stevens to immense programs which, of course, must be repudiated by him, causing a general disappointment in his mission and robbing him of public confidence from the beginning. On the other hand, those who are not unconditionally opposed to the Consortium, but are merely endeavoring to manipulate it in such a way as to obtain the most advantage to themselves, may quite likely consider that by committing Mr. Stevens before the public they may be more or less able to force his hand. Added to the propaganda from these two sources, and swelling it in volume, there is, of course, the material put out by irresponsible news agencies and organs which have taken from the propagandists the cue that beautiful and visionary Consortium programs make the sort of reading the people want at the present moment.

That Mr. Stevens can soon overcome such a clever attempt to "get him in bad" at the start, is doubtful. Indeed, he has thus far, by the high sounding tone of himself or his private secretary, or whoever writes his signed press statements for him, which have been published in the North rather played into his enemies' hands. It will be hard for him, after having introduced himself with such *eclat*, to effectively argue with the Chinese that he is powerless to modify or direct the policy of the Consortium upon his own authority. If the spokesmen of the Consortium not, until the present moment, placed such emphasis upon their determination to have the public Chinese confidence in any project before going ahead therewith, Mr. Stevens could ignore the influence and effect of propaganda and put across his business on the familiar policy of "the public be damned." As it is, unless the Consortium is willing to fill a premature grave, it is difficult to see how it is going to avoid the alternative of a compromise with some Chinese political faction. For the probability of the Consortium's being able to ignore the politicians because of the backing of the people appears altogether too remote. The politicians are far too clever propagandists and the Consortium too indifferent.

For instance, the Consortium representatives, although resentful at the propaganda launched against the scheme on the ground of its alleged attempt at hypothecation of the land tax, have never definitely and publicly refuted the charge that the land tax is considered as one of the possible securities. Either they have been unauthorized to make such refutation, are unable to do so, or are careless of the damage being done them in the popular mind. Again, although the scheme seems to be half diplomatic, half financial, there seems to have been no adequate cooperation between the representatives of the foreign offices and the representatives of the bankers in its promotion. A near ludicrous situation was created the other day when the Consortium Power Ministers in the Capital drafted a note to the Chinese government informing it that the Consortium was ready for business and that all documents relative to its constitution and operating policy would be examined upon application to the local Consortium representatives. The note was never sent in—owing to the fortunate discovery that the local representatives possessed no documents as to the constitution and operating policy of the Consortium, and, in fact, confessed their own complete lack of information in regard to these matters! Another thing which might be recalled is that, during the days following the Consortium conferences in New York, when the Chinese press was full of virulent misrepresentation, and the American Legation appealed to the State Department for something authoritative to combat the anti-Consortium propaganda, it received in reply long cables marked "not for publication"! When the stupidity of the Consortium promotors themselves is so largely responsible for the treatment which the scheme has received at the hands of the press, it is rather ungracious for Mr. Stevens, in his first public statement, to insinuate that the Consortium has been, or is in danger of being, the victim of willful misrepresentation by newspapermen. Mr. Stevens does not seem to distinguish that there may be criticism of his plan from honest and logical, as well as ulterior motives.

From the standpoint of statesmanship the Consortium has already, in a purely negative way, accomplished a great deal for China. It seems to have thus far been effective in preventing Japanese financing of political dissenters and traitorous

administrations. It has done China great good, as every Chinese will admit, in keeping not only Japanese money but all money out of China and impressing upon the government that it must win the confidence and consequent support of its own people. Whether, however, it can continue for long to perform this feat of statesmanship without beginning to function positively remains to be seen. Meanwhile, with each day's delay, the opinion is growing that the Consortium participants, aside from the Americans, are insincere, so far as concerns any desire to actually invest money, and that the American group, although sincere, is visionary.

Practical men can see only one solution if the Consortium is to function positively as well as negatively, That is for the field representatives of the financing syndicate to compromise with some—any—administration long enough to get its deals through and its contracts signed. Then, when it has the machinery set up for effective audit and control of all the revenues upon which its loans are secured, it can sit tight and tell the Chinese politicians to go to the devil. Overturns of administration will affect its interests or threaten its hold no more than they do in the cases of the Maritime Customs Inspectorate and the Salt Gabelle. And the Chinese people, if it takes in their bankers on full and equal partnership (which, it must be remarked, it has not yet done), and carefully avoids any appearance of attempting to establish a white man's monopoly or to shut the Chinese out from a full opportunity to profit by the development of the resources of his own country, will rise up and call it blessed.

Who's Who in China

Tuan Chi-kuei, a political refugee in the Japanese Legation

(段芝貴)

General Tuan Chi-kuei, who has been staying in the Japanese Legation as a refugee ever since the defeat of the Anfu Club, a political organization, may be pardoned by the President of the Republic of China, according to a report that has been extensively circulated.

General Tuan was born at Hefei, Anhwei, in 1868. He was a member of the household of Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Upon finding him to be an intelligent and bright boy, Viceroy Li had him sent to the Military Academy at Tientsin, where he was graduated with honors.

After his graduation, he served in the model army trained by the late President Yuan Shih-kai at Hsiao Chan, and there he gradually worked his way up and obtained the confidence of his superiors.

In 1904 he was appointed Chief of the Southern Section of Police in Tientsin. At the instruction of Yuan Shih-kai, his patron, who was chagrined at the refusal of the foreign authorities to allow a large body of his soldiers to escort him to the Eastern Station, which can be reached only by going through the Russian Concession, General Tuan constructed a new station (now the Central Station) in a place free from foreign interference and built a road leading from the Viceroy's Yamen to that station in less than a week in the same year. What he did was then considered a feat of efficiency.

Two years later, he was a member of the suite of Prince Tsai Chun on a mission to Manchuria. Upon his return, he presented a singing girl to the Prince and received in return the post of Governor of Heilungkiang. Before he could proceed to his post, the censors, fearless at that time, learned of the deal and brought it to the attention of the Emperor, who removed General Tuan from the position before his assumption of it.

General Tuan retired for a while following this social scandal, and the next post he held was that of Assistant Lieutenant-General of the Red Banner of the Manchu troops. It was during the time of Emperor Hsuan Tung.

During the first revolution, he again served Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Chi-jui in the campaign against the revolutionists in the Yangtsze Valley. After the revolution he held a number of unimportant offices under the republican regime. In February 1914 he was appointed Tutuh or Military Governor of Hupeh with the rank of a ful general.

In August 1915, he was awarded the rank of Chinan Chiang Chun (General) and was instructed by Peking to take charge of military affairs of Fengtien, and at the same time to command the troops in Kirin and Heilungkiang. In September he was appointed concurrently to act as Civil Governor of Fengtien. In December he was given by Yuan Shih-kai the first rank of Marquis.

In 1916, Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical plan failed. General Chang Tso-ling, at present Military Governor of Fengtien, forced General Tuan to leave Manchuria practically at the point of the bayonet. General Tuan, lacking the support of Yuan Shih-kai, who was dying in Peking as a result of a disappointment, had to leave Mukden and returned to Tientsin, equally disappointed.

In 1917 General Chang Hsun started a coup d'etat in Peking and restored the little Emperor to the Throne by force. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former Prime Minister, opposed the movement by calling upon the country to fight Chang Hsun and restore the Republic. General Tuan Chi-kuei joined Marshal Tuan's movement and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Eastern force against Chang Hsun. In a few days the coup d'etat was over, Peking captured and the Republic restored. To reward General Tuan for his services rendered, to the Republic he was made Fuwei Chiang Chun in

August 1917 and appointed Minister of War in Marshal Tuan's Cabinet.

In the Spring of 1918, when Marshal Tuan resigned from the Cabinet, General Tuan also resigned. The government then appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Defence Force. He continued holding this office until the fall of the Anfu Ministry in the Spring of 1920, when in a military engagament, the Anfu military leaders were defeated by the Chihli force led by General Wu Pei-fu and General Tsao Kun, who were assisted by General Chang Tso-ling's men. Before the Chihli forces had reached Peking, General Tuan and nine associates fled to the Japanese Legation and have been since staying there as refugees.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

A Look Into the Promised Land

BY GUY MORRISON WALKER

(*The Wall Street Journal, New York*)

Twenty-one years ago in a public address I called the attention of our American people to the position which they had attained in the Far East by the acquisition of the Philippines, and invited them from that point of vantage to look over into the Promised Land of China.

It is true that China is not entirely unoccupied but nevertheless there was then and fortunately there remains today an opportunity for our American people to possess themselves of the leadership in the trade and commerce of that great people as they now stand first in Chinese friendship and regard.

When our China trade first began it took a year, with good luck, for a ship to make a round trip. Now it is only eighteen days from New York to Shanghai and only about forty hours from Manila to Hong Kong. Since the islands have become American we should realize that China is really a neighbor of ours; and another thing that our people must learn is that the best brains and energy of the Philippines is in our citizens there of Chinese or largely Chinese blood and ancestry. Twenty-one years ago I expressed the hope that Chinese labor, guided by American brains, might yet accomplish all those vast enterprises that now exist only in the dreams of far-seeing men. It is still my hope that American brains and American capital will lead in the management of Chinese labor. You must see the danger to American industry that lies in the possible control of cheap Chinese labor by Japan, who is hostile to us, or by Great Britain, who is our greatest industrial competitor. If either the Japanese or the British should get control of Chinese industries they could close almost every American factory and drive American labor into pauper conditions.

The exclusion law, originally urged and supported by union labor, is preventing the importation of any of this cheap Chinese labor, but it is time for union labor to recognize the fact if they do not permit cheap labor to come into the United States they will destroy the very industries by which they are now living, by driving industry and manufacturers out of the United States into China, or to other lands where cheap labor exists. If, on the other hand, union labor will encourage the introduction into the United States of this cheap Chinese labor, practically every skilled mechanic that we now have will become a foreman over a score of newcomers.

There are no other people in the world whose character and instincts so much resemble our own as the Chinese. The Chinaman has the same healthy human view of life as has the American; the same habit of jesting under the most difficult and dangerous conditions; the same sane optimism and the same belief that he can by his own effort become rich. It was, we know, the Chinese who gave our New England merchants the name "Yankee"; the original being two Chinese words that mean "foreign men." The Chinese are really Yankees like ourselves and when our people come to know them as well as few of us already know them, they will like the Chinese people because they are wholesome, honest and "good fellows".

Our failure to keep in touch with the Chinese has resulted in several extraordinary developments in our import trade and some in our export trade that have operated greatly to our disadvantage. We have permitted the Japanese trader to creep in between the Chinese producer and the American consumer. The bean oil, known in America as "soya," is almost entirely consumed in the United States. It is bought by American consumers almost entirely from Japanese dealers, but the oil is not produced in Japan at all. It is a Chinese product and the name soya is not the Chinese name for the oil, but a Japanese name imposed on the trade by the Japanese middlemen. Some time ago I talked with an American who bought large quantities of this oil from Japan and discovered that he did not know that the oil was of Chinese origin, and further that he was paying the Japanese dealer about three times as much as he could have bought the oil for, from the Chinese producer direct.

In the same way we have permitted the Japanese middlemen to intervene between us and the Chinese producers of raw silk. Much of the silk sold here as Japanese is in fact produced in China, bought by the Japanese from the Chinese producers, taken to Japan, rewound, the price doubled and then sold to American weavers for twice the price paid to Chinese producers. In the same way Americans desiring to sell soap and other American products in China have been induced to accept Japanese firms in China as distributors, only to find that the Japanese had represented their American goods to be of Japanese origin, and now since the Chinese have put their boycott on Japanese products into such strict effect, the American soaps and goods that were distributed through Japanese agents have lost their market entirely and been excluded from Chinese commerce.

It is notorious that the Japanese have attempted to stop all American goods in transit to China by unloadings at Japanese ports, particularly, Kobe, while they have been attempting to sell the Chinese concerns who were looking for these American goods, some Japanese substitute.

Recently an American merchant in Shanghai, who was unable to account for the non-arrival of a shipment of automobiles that had been made from the United States nearly a year before, went over to Kobe, Japan, and found his whole lot of automobiles on the Bund exposed to the weather and in various stages of depreciation and wreck where they had been unloaded in order to prevent them from reaching the merchant in Shanghai.

Within the last few weeks I made a large purchase for a Chinese merchant and although the shipment of the goods had to be delayed for two months in order to get it on a British ship sailing direct to Chinese ports, the Chinese purchaser insisted on such shipment and absolutely refused to pay for the goods unless they were so shipped, because if they had been shipped on any Japanese steamer, or on any British, or other foreign steamer

that made a practice of trans-shipment at Kobe, there was no certainty that he would ever get the goods.

The first necessity for the China trade today is direct steamship lines from America to Chinese ports. In this way only can the American and Chinese trade be done direct and be protected from the delays, the holdups and the impositions of the Japanese, who are attempting to get even with the Chinese on account of their boycott, by preventing the delivery to the Chinese of goods bought in America. Since it is useless for American steamship companies to attempt to compete for this carrying trade under the present American shipping laws which compel enormous crews and extravagant wages, the only way that this direct Chinese-American trade can be established and economically carried on, is by the establishment of steamship lines operated under the Chinese flag with Chinese crews but with American or British executive officers and engineers as has been almost universally the case in the Chinese steamship lines of the East. The China Merchants Steamship Co. has been for several years attempting to get some Americans to put up an equal amount of money with the Chinese company to establish a trans-Pacific steamship service for this trade. But first the war, and since then the extravagant costs of American-built ships which have seemed to be the only ones available have made it impossible for them to find any American assistance.

There never was such an opportunity for Americans to come into direct touch with the Chinese trade as the present.

German and French trade has practically vanished as a result of the war. British trade has to re-establish itself, which it is doing with great rapidity by reason of the wonderful shipping facilities and distribution system furnished by the British firms. The Japanese trade with China will never recover from the boycott, which is still being enforced with great severity even though you no longer see it mentioned in the papers.

Our people little appreciate the extent and depth of Chinese friendship and gratitude to our people. The mere statement that you are an American man will secure you a consideration that will not be shown to a foreigner of any other nationality. The Chinese trust us more than it is safe for them to do. One of my Chinese friends, who recently conducted through this country two very prominent Chinese merchants and bankers, told me that he had great difficulty in preventing them from being deceived and misled by the big talk of many Americans they met, for so confident was their trust in Americans that they firmly believed everything that was told them no matter how wild, extravagant or impossible. I mention this particularly because it is so foolish for our people to so mislead and deceive those who are now our neighbors and our friends. Next to the bad effect of bombast, one of the chief obstacles in the development of American trade with China up to this time has been the indisposition of most Americans to follow along the plodding set lines which builds up the kind of business that has been held by some firms for nearly a hundred years. Most of our people who have been going to China lately are afflicted with the get-rich-quick mania and suffering from the effects of war profits easily made without competition. What they have looked for in China has been some sort of a concession that they could sell or turn over quickly and make a profit without doing any actual construction work or business. Following the methods pursued here at home in war contracts they have spent money prodigally around the Chinese capital and the hotels of the great cities and wondered why the Chinese officials, bankers and merchants have treated them so coolly, if not with actual suspicion. But the trouble is that there is nothing which the conservative Chinese official, banker, or merchant, frowns upon more than the lavish display or the prodigal spending of money. Many of my Chinese friends have remarked to me that they could not do business with so and so, and so and so, because he was such a lavish spender, and then have wisely remarked "When you do business with people who spend so much foolishly you must realize that you are paying profits to cover this extravagant expenditure."

And, finally, it is necessary for us to entrust our business in China and with the Chinese to real Americans, for American firms, American business and American banking in China has suffered much in the past by reason of foreign managers, who are Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Russians, before they are business men. Much business has been diverted to these countries through the foreign managers of American business houses. It is almost as foolish to employ one of another nationality as a manager for an American business firm in the Orient as it has been to permit the Japanese to intervene as middlemen between the United States and China in our commerce.

China and the United States are the two great republics of the world and our combined populations represent more than one-third of all the people on earth. Together we represent the most inventive and resourecful brains on earth, and the greatest mass of virile, enduring human power; together we are invincible. American brains and capital with Chinese labor will do more than all other combinations to make the world a good place to live in, and believe me, there are no people in the world so trained in the principles of local self-government as are the Chinese, and who will do more in the future to make democracy safe for the world.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Three Vital Problems to be Solved in 1921

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Instead of bewailing the barren years that have passed under the Republican flag in China, let us suffer our attention to be engaged at this moment when we are standing at the threshold of the 10th, year of the Min Kuo with the fundamental problems that ought to be properly solved in the course of the ensuing year. We wish to confine our dicussion to three questions.

First, let us have teamwork in the self-government movement. This movement is still in its formative stage and is bound to evoke the opposition of the militarists whose powers will wane in proportion to the success of the movement. This opposition need not be dreaded as long as the self-government advocates can pull together. What has much distressed us is the lack of unity of purpose among the propangandists and the frequency of friction over the non-essential phases of a momentous issue. May 1921 be a year of co-operation!

Second, let us prepare our case against Japan for hearing at the next session of the League of Nations. Although it is a fact that we have won diplomatic honors at the first session of the Executive

Council of the League, we should not forget the other equally important fact that what was accomplished was but a forward step in the right direction towards solving the great problem of our diplomatic grievances against our aggressive neighbor. It was spade work and, in an extended sense, the whole proceedings of the League during its recent sittings were in the nature of spade work.

Since the outcome of the Shantung case will be far-reaching and our opponent will dig while we sleep, if we do sleep, it is the obvious duty of Chinese citizens and officials, from the President down to the police officer, to put forth a united front in making all such necessary preparations as will win for our cause, which we merely hope will be decided upon its own intrinsic merits, a just and impartial verdict before the tribunal of nations.

Third, let us put an end to election intrigues. News comes from various sources that organized campaigns are in full swing, in order to inject as much corruption as possible into the coming election. During the past nine years of our republican regime, the country has suffered terribly at the hands of oppressive militarists and unscrupulous politicians, but, in all upheavals of consequence, the militarists and politicians have had to take advantage of the weaknesses of our unworthy M.P.'s.

This is sufficient indication of what we are to expect if our future parliament is again to be filled with unfaithful assemblymen who have to subordinate national interests to those of the election conspirators. We appeal to our citizens to regard their votes as sacred and to those who have undertaken to supervise the fulfillment their obligations conscientiously.

The Educational Future of China

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

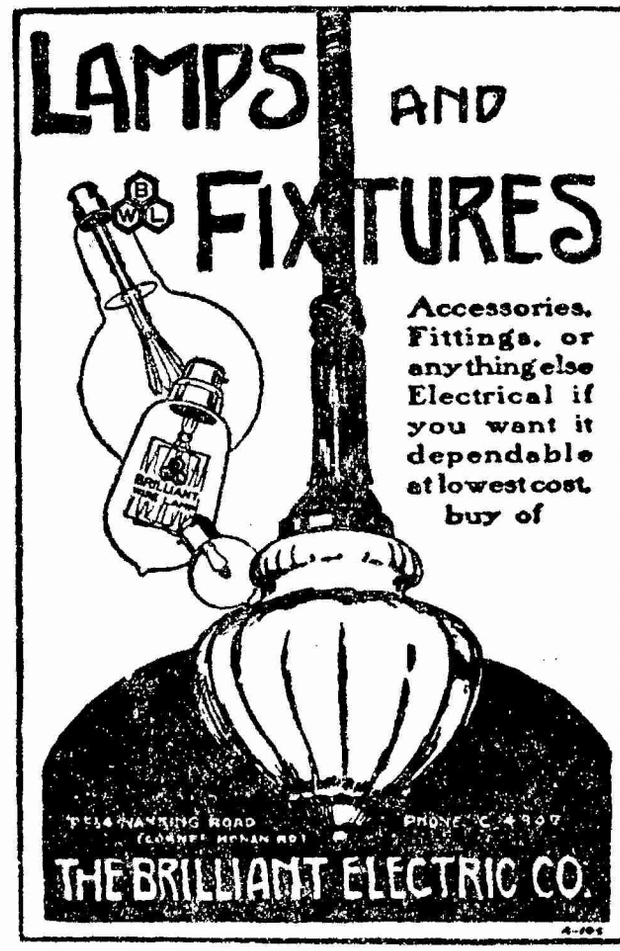
The future destiny of China is interwoven with the nature of the education that the rising generations will receive. Until a system of universal education has been successfully introduced into the country, there can be no substantial achievement on a national scale in the field of economic pursuits. Hitherto, our national education has met with disastrous reverses partly because there have been Heaven-sent calamities, but mainly due to causes for which the political situation has been directly responsible. Education has been seriously jeopardised in four ways and we mention them with the hope that those who accept the plea that education is essential to rational welfare may strive to eradicate these handicaps which endanger our national life.

1. On account of the lack of endowment funds, education has been leaning for financial support on the spasmodic grants of the government, which has been so hard up for money that the teachers and staffs of government schools and colleges have failed to receive their pay regularly. In some cases the pay has been accumulating for months. How can efficient work be done by teachers who have had to put up a desperate fight to make ends meet?

2. The political convulsions of recent years have placed a number of provinces under the war cloud, which has banished all thoughts of developing education from the minds of the terror-stricken people. In the provinces which have been spared from military disturbances, the intense feelings of unrest have relegated education to the background in the sphere of public endeavor. Is it not true that education can only thrive in an atmosphere of peace?

3. During the past few years, the country has been misruled by self-seeking officials and external attacks have successively come in the nature of diplomatic oppression. The students, actuated by patriotic zeal, threw themselves into nation saving campaigns, which took the form of strikes, or patriotic demonstrations and this at the expense of their studies. While these activities have their commendable features, the fact remains that education has had to mark time when the class rooms were deserted.

4. Because the students have defied all traditions in taking an active part in politics, the Tuchuns and the military officers have ruthlessly persecuted the students, instead of assuming a sympathetic attitude towards them and dealing leniently with their indiscreet deeds because these were ill-advised means to a praiseworthy end The militarists have practically declared war on the students, turning their schools into barracks and laying their hands on funds consecrated to education. No wonder the educational system has been crippled in various parts of the country.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Old and New Forces at War

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The past year has been characteristically one of desperate struggling between the old forces and the new. What has been the result? Has reconstruction conquered conservatism? No, decidedly not, for the fight is still going on. In 1919 the combat was confined to an active propaganda of the elementary principles of reconstruction. The people have been educated in a general way that the world gives way to certain indomitable principles which guard the common interests of mankind and that, to enforce those principles, there must be an efficient political administration properly organised. But such a general understanding is not enough to place China on the solid foundation of real democracy.

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The old forces are still at works supported by time-worn traditions and the conservative section of the population. The new forces must challenge their foe in a new way, from the exposition of fundamentals, and advocates of reconstruction should pass on to the practical application of the principles of reconstruction in the various sections of social life. Nothing teaches like the force of example and the eloquence of tangible evidence is unsurpassed. Considering the fact that Kwangtung is practically the only province where the authorities have actually formulated a program of reconstruction which will be put to the test with due earnestness and bearing in mind that reconstruction propaganda has to contend with great difficulties in certain provinces where the militarists are making their reactionary influence powerfully felt, we must not expect too much from the work of the new forces during the ensuing year, contenting ourselves with the modest hope that substantial progress will be made in the field of practical reconstructive enterprise in such regions as are free from the obstacles that block the path of our enthusiastic propagrandists.

Is the Written Language of China More Difficult Than the Written Languages of the West?

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Foreign language critics are apt to regard the Chinese written language as one which demands herculean efforts on the part of the language student to master; and, strange to say, this view is shared by some of our educationalists of modern times who have expressed the opinion that our *wen-li*, such as it is, is an obstacle to educational propaganda. The decisive factor in this controversy is whether or not the study of our written language involves an extravagant waste of mental energy as has been commonly supposed.

It is an undisputed fact that the study of any written language entails mental exertion. The memorizing of Chinese characters is a difficult task because the majority of these characters are of a hieroglyphic nature. This is only a one-sided view of the case. This memorizing process is considerably facilitated by the similarity of sounds which accompanies similarity of forms of the characters, the latter being also an aid to the understanding of the meaning of unfamiliar words. We should like to point out that the mental efforts required to grasp European words are even more exacting because the student of European orthography is hampered by the irregular ways in which certain words containing silent letters are spelt. Some foreign words are uncommonly long. Take, for instance, the English words *rhinoceros* and *hippopotamus* and compare them with their equivalent expressions in Chinese, and few will deny that the names of these animals in Chinese are much easier to remember.

European langauges are beset with grammatical difficulties by reason of the numerous inflections to which certain parts of speech are subject while the confusion of the neuter gender with the masculine and feminine genders such as frequently occurs in Latin, French and German is a source of vexation and bewilderment to the inquisitive learner who can in no way find reasons for these irregularities. On the whole, the English people and, for this matter, the Americans too, can pride themselves on the simplicity of their grammar. but the most simple grammar in the world is after all the Chinese gram-

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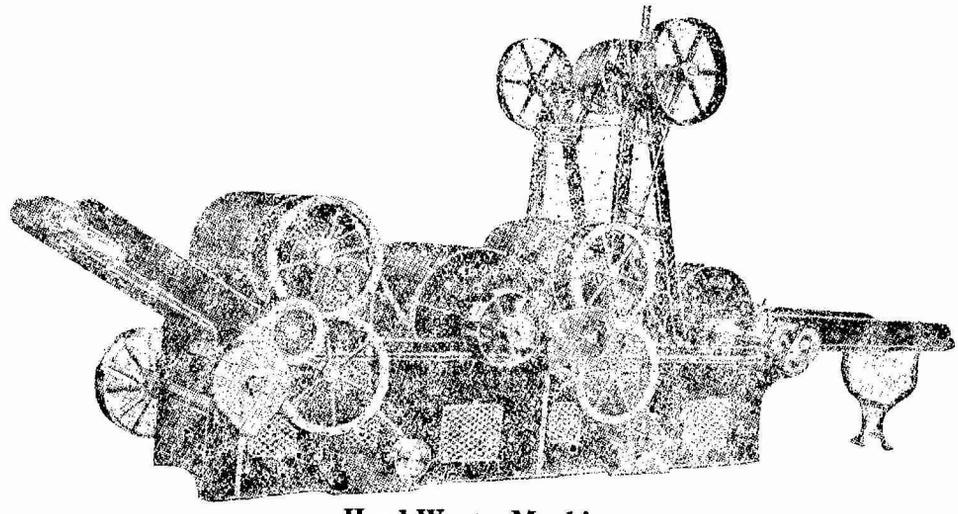

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mar. It has served its purpose for several thousand years without encumbering itself with a string of hard and fast rules a fact that should defeat the argument of those who contend that when the grammar is too simple the gate for errors is wide open.

Some language critics tell us that in Europe and America the people write just as they talk, that the ability to talk also covers the ability to write, and that this combination makes the learning of a western language an accomplishment of easy acquisition. It is our belief that critics of this type will soon be disillusioned if they were to dig deeper into this problem when they will find that in order to write a foreign language in a style that is anywhere near an accepted literary standard. Let us take the case of England or America—the student must begin by his preparatory studies which occupy eight or nine years in the primary school. We next find him going through a course of four or five years in the middle school. From here he passes on to his university studies which cost him another four years. It is then and not until then that he has properly cultivated his style for it is nothing unusual to find a piece of literary work done by a university newcomer bear the mark of a raw hand. Who will say that the expenditure of an equal amount of time and energy in the study of the Chinese written language will not equally produce high proficiency in Chinese literature? When we are mindful of the fact that Chinese *wen-li* has stood the test of more than 3,000 years, recognized as the oldest written language under the sun and used as the foundation of the Japanese, Korean and Annamite languages, we must frankly repudiate the allegation that the study of the Chinese written language is a task fraught with overwhelming difficulties.

Returned Chinese Women's Club

A group of women students, returned from various foreign educational institutions representing many universities and colleges in America has been organized in Shanghai and functioning during the past year. It is one of the most hopeful things in China today to see a group of this nature working on a practical program of service for China. If the patriotism of the hundreds of students, both men and women, can be turned in the direction of practical service to the community, worked out, often in humble ways, there is a good day ahead for China.

This group of foreign educated Chinese women met recently to elect officers for the year of 1921 and those elected are as follows: Mrs. F. M. Hu, wife of Dr. Hu, Advocate of Public Health, president: Miss Beulah Chang, vice-president; and Miss Eling Tong, secretary and treasurer.

A good deal of work has been attempted by this club during the past year and social service work has been carried out to a great extent. Teaching, leading women's clubs, helping with music and Sunday school work, lecturing to communities on health problems, and meeting foreign educationalists who have come to the Orient on a tour. There is a useful future

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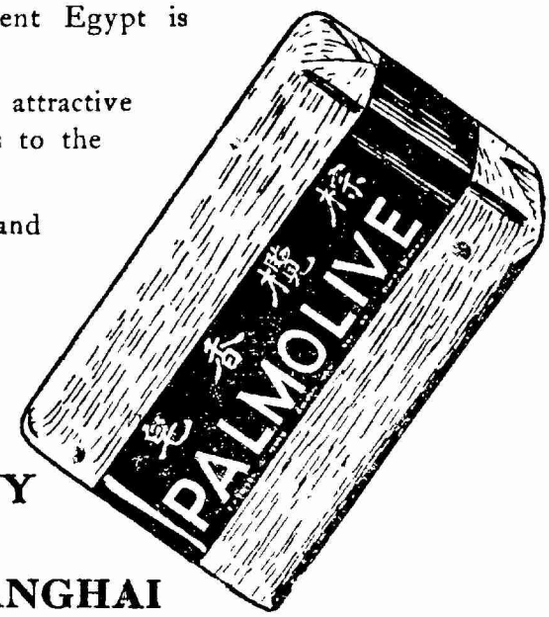

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ahead of this group of women if they keep their ideal for service as clear as in the beginning stages of the development of the club, for China's salvation lies with her women as well as her men, and they will take an active part in solving her problems.

American Woman's Club Meetings

A meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held next Tuesday afternoon January 11, at the Carlton Cafe, beginning at 4 o'clock. The business meeting will be followed by a musical program, in charge of Mrs. T. W. Stedman, who is chairman of the Music Department of the Club. The regular meeting of the club which was to have been held last Tuesday December 28 was postponed, owing to the holidays.

* * * *

Mrs. A.C. Davis discussed Berry's "Practical Child Training," before a meeting of the Mother's Department on Wednesday morning, January 5, at the Carlton Cafe at 10: 30 o'clock. Mrs. G. H. Gray reviewed More's book on "Keeping in Condition," and Mrs. E. Davis reviewed Hall's book, "Youth, Its Education, Religion and Hygiene." This is the first meeting held since the postponement of the last meeting on December 15, when the time was given over to Mrs. A. Rolfe of the Royal Commission of Veneral Diseases.

* * * *

Miss Sarah M. Bosworth and Miss Ada I. Eickmeyer will read papers on porcelains before the next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, which is scheduled to meet on the afternoon of Friday, January 7. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will have the meeting in charge, which will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Equitable Eastern Bank Opens Shanghai Branch

The Shanghai branch of the newly formed Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation held its formal opening at the temporary quarters, 1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, January 4. Upon the completion of the new Robert Dollar building on Canton Road, the institution will occupy half of the ground floor, the offices now under construction by Murphy and Dana, architects for the building.

The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation was organized by the Equitable Trust Company of New York in collaboration with large banks of other cities in the United States. The business of the Equitable Trust Company has for some time necessitated the stationing of reprssentatives of the institution in Shanghai and other cities of the Far East and the new organization is intended to take over this representation and to further develop and build up the trade with the Far East being done by the group concerned.

Several Pacific Coast banks are represented among the stockholders, including the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, the Northwestern National

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Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles. The company is capitalized at two million dollars with a surplus of a half million.

The officers of the new corporation are: Alvin W. Krech, chairman of the board of directors; George Le Blanc, president; Neman Dowd, vice-president; Ernest D. Kracht, vice-president; Richard R. Hunter, secretary and treasurer; J. Rogers and Waldemar F. Oehlmann, managers of the Shanghai branch; Alfred E. Schumacher, manager of the New York office. The New York office is located at 37 Wall Street.

Steamship Line to be Operated Between Seattle and Orient

The establishment of a steamship line between Seattle and the Orient and the formation of a company for importing and exporting is being planned by forty prominent Chinese from all parts of the country at a convention held last year in that city. The delegates are members of the Hip Sing Tong, an organization with a membership of more than 6,000.

It is hoped in time to have a steamship line with several big vessels plying between Seattle and points in the Orient and the organization is in fine shape financially, as was stated at the convention by Lock Hong, assistant secretary. Delegates attended the convention from all parts of the United States. The Hip Sing Tong is planning to conduct a campaign throughout the United States to relieve famine conditions in Northern China.

South-Eastern University Elects Board of Trustees

The election of a board of thirteen trustees for the South-Eastern University took place at a meeting held on Wednesday, January 5, in Shanghai and the names of the elected, which follow, will be submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval:

Minister Chang Chien, Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the Peking Government University, Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Yuen Shih-tao, Vice-Minister of Education; Mr. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah, Hou Seng and Yue Fung cotton mills; Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Mr. Yen Chia-chi, Educational Commissioner; Mr. Kiang Chien, Mr. Shen En-fu and Dr. Huang Yen-pei of the Kiangsu Educational Association, and Dr. Monlin Chiang of the Peking Government University.

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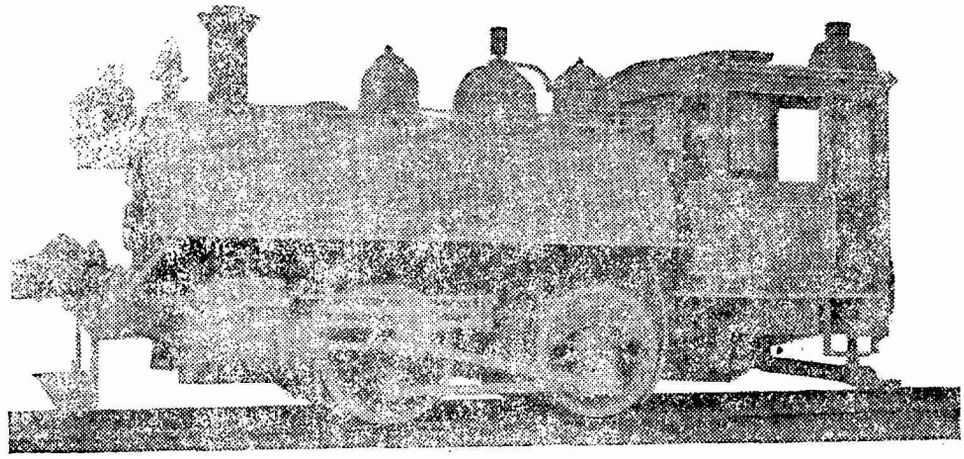

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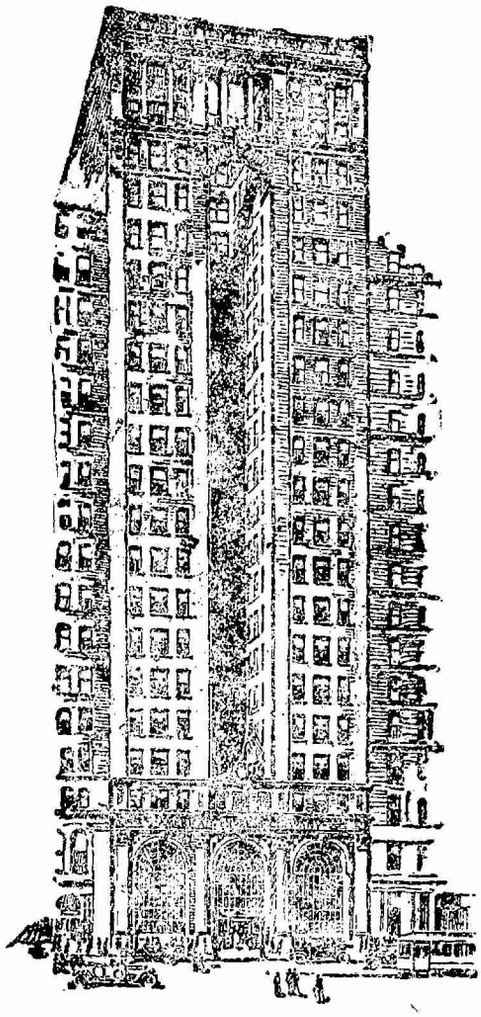

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Returns of the Chinese Customs for 1920

The revenue of the Maritime Customs for 1920 was approximately Hk. Tls. 49,500,000, which at an approximate average exchange of 93 Tls. to $1 gold, is equivalent to approximately Gold $53,225,800. The previous record collection, which was in the year of 1919, is exceeded by Tls. 3,500,000.

The following were the collections at the principal ports: Antung, Tls. 100,000; Dairen, Tis. 4,900,000; Chinwangtao, and Tientsin. Tls. 5,500,000; Kiaochou, Tls. 1,600,000; Hankow, Tls. 600,000; Shanghai, Tls. 18,800,000; Swatow, Tls. 100,000; Canton, Tls. 2,500,000.

The revenue of the native customs under the Inspector General of Custom's control totalled Tls. 4,300,000. a decrease of Tls. 100,000 over 1919, but an increase of Tls. 400,000 over 1918.

All foreign loans and indemnity obligations secured by the Customs revenues, including service reorganization loan, have been fully provided for, and Tls. 23,100,000 released to the Peking government.

Publication of Chinese Ratepayers is Issued

A new publication which will be the official gazette of the Shanghai Ratepayers' Association was issued on Tuesday, January 4. The gazette promises to be a monthly publication to appear the first of each month. It contains all official correspondence in connection with the creation of the advisory board exchanged between the Municipal Council, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Federated Street Union, Canton Guild and Ningpo Guild and reports of the inauguration of the Chinese Ratepayer's Association, and minutes of the meeting of the directors.

A preface is made by Dr. C. T. Wang, Envoy to the Versailles Conference, in which he emphasizes the importance of self-government as the only remedy for the reconstruction of China and regards the Ratepayers' Association as the nucleus for Chinese self-government in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Special features of this initial number are pictures and biographies of C. T. Wang, Chen Tse-ming, Chinese attorney who is vice-chairman of the association, and Sun Han-chang, David Z. T. Yui, Y. S. Ziar, H. Y. Moh, and K. P. Chen, members-elect of the new Chinese Advisory Board to the Municipal Council created at the last Ratepayers' meeting in April 1920

—WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?—

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

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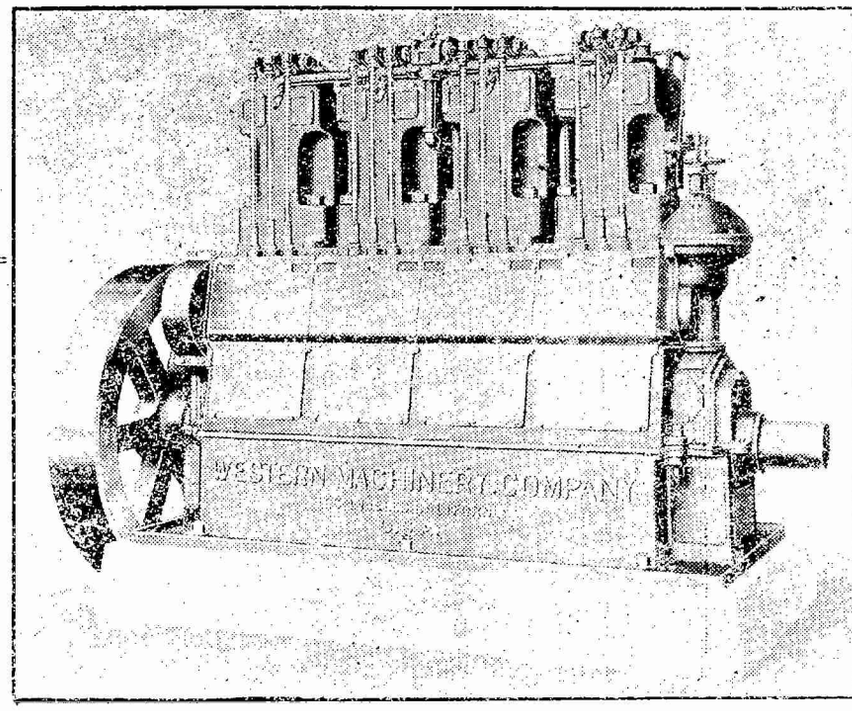

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
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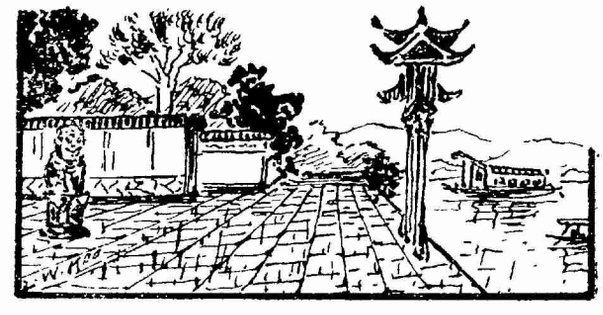
Continued Growth in World Debts and Paper Currency*

The growth in world debts and paper currency has not been checked by the return to peace. The additions to world national debts, which averaged $40,000,000,000 per annum during the war, were $44,000,000,000 in the first year following the Armistice and $42,000,000,000 in the year just ended—the second peace year. The additions to world paper currency, which averaged $9,000,000,000 per annum during the war, were $12,000,000,000 in the first peace year and $25,000,000,000 in the year just ended.

A detailed discussion of world national debts and paper currency, appearing in the November issue of *The America's*, issued by The National City Bank of New York, prepared by the bank's statistician, O. P. Austin, shows that world national debts which increased from $43,000,000,000 in 1913 to $212,000,000,000 at the date of the Armistice were $256,000,000,000 one year later and $300,000,000,000 in November, 1920, two years after the Armistice. World paper currency which increased from $7,500,000,000 in 1913 to $43,000,000,000 at the date of the Armistice was $55,000,000,000 one year later and $82,000,000,000 in November, 1920, the end of the second peace year. The ratio of gold to world paper currency, which averaged 66. 3 percent in 1913 and 17. 6 percent at the close of the war, was 13. 5 percent at the end of the first peace year and 9. 2 percent on the second anniversary of the Armistice. Annual interest charges on world national debts, which were about $1,750,000,000 per annum prior to the war, were approximately $9,000,000,000 per annum at its close, and now more than $12,000,000,000 per annum. These figures are in all cases based upon the pre-war par value of the currencies of the respective countries but are in all cases exclusive of currency or other obligations of the Soviet government of Russia.

Most of the after-the-war increase in national debts and paper currency occurs in Europe. National debts in North and South America show an actual decline in the second peace year and but a trifling increase in Asia, Africa, and Oceania, while national debts in Europe increased $30,000,000,000 in the first year following the Armistice, and $45,000,000,000 in the second year, just ended. Paper currency, which increased about $2,000,000,000 in North and South America in the second peace year and showed a slight reduction in Asia, Africa and Oceania, increased $11,000,000,000 in Europe in the first year following the Armistice, and $26,000,000,000 in the year just ended. Europe's share of the world national debt is 86 percent and of world paper currency 88 percent.



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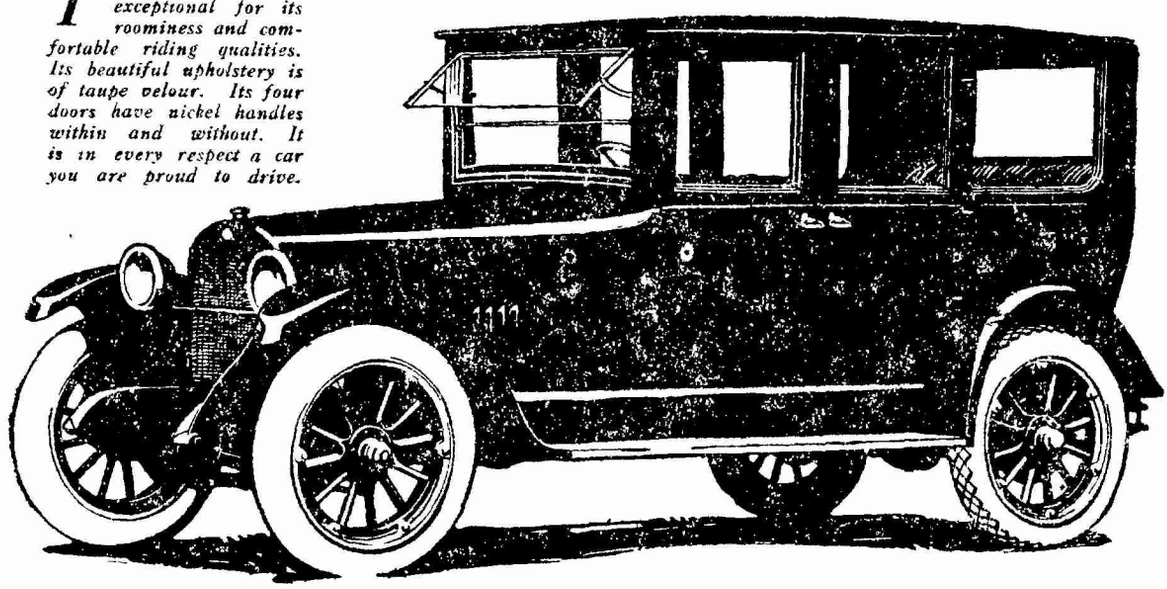

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Men and Events

The formal opening of the Shanghai branch of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation took place on Tuesday, January 4, at 1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

Major-General William Crozier, Chief of the Ordinance Department of the U. S. Army at Washington D. C., for many years, and Mrs. Crozier who have spent the last few weeks in Peking are due to arrive in Shanghai in a few days.

Frances Zia, former manager of the foreign book department of the Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, has joined the staff of *The Shanghai Gazette*. Mr. Zia will be in charge of national and provincial news and translations from the Chinese press.

An account of experiences in India and Egypt was given by H. K. Murphy of Murphy and Dana, architects, 4 The Bund, Shanghai, at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club, on Thursday, January 6, at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Murphy has just returned from a trip around the world.

C. C. Eberhardt, American Consul-at-large, who has been inspecting consuls in North China, recently arrived in Shanghai where he will remain for a week before proceeding to South China ports, the South Sea Islands, the Malay States and Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, where he will also do inspection work.

Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, wife of Mr. Bartlett principal of the Shanghai American School, Shanghai, gave a reception and tea in honor of Mrs. C. H. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole of the Standard Oil Company, for the purpose of meeting the women particularly interested in the development of the American School in Shanghai.

Collier Cobb, Professor of Geology at the University of North Carolina, is in Shanghai for a few days. Professor Cobb is a well known student of coastal formations and has been studying harbors and coasts in the Far East. He has been as far north as the Anadye River and has gathered material for valuable scientific reports.

According to recent information, the Pacific Steamship Company and Struthers and Dixon, which companies have carried on an extensive trade with the Orient, will continue to maintain twenty-one day sailing schedules from Seattle to Far Eastern points, notwithstanding the withdrawal of several carriers in the Oriental and South American trade.

John Oliver Crane, son of the Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister at Peking, J. L. Bonet Maury of Peking and Stanley K. Hornbeck, author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," were in Shanghai last week enroute to the Philippines, Java, and South China ports on a three month's tour. They will return to Peking in March.

Edward G. Luebbert and W. Ray Batchelor, recently arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Nanking*, January 1. to become members of the staff of the American Drug Company. Mr. Luebbert and Mr. Batchelor are honor graduates of the Union College of Pharmacy, Albany, New York. The staff of the

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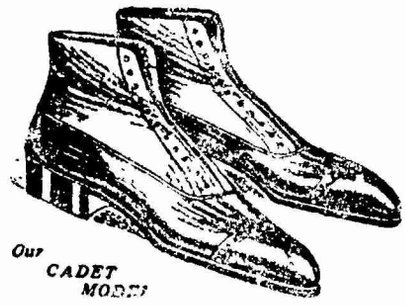

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15-340

American Drug Company includes seven American graduate pharmists.

The report of the School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University for 1920 has been issued, giving a detailed account of the work for the year. Information regarding the staff of the University, Chinese cooperation, work of former graduates, the translation department, work of the hospital, religious life of the students, and needs of the institution is contained in the report, with excellent illustrations of the students and laboratories.

The Advertising Club of China will hold its regular meeting on Thursday, January 6, at the Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 5:30 o'clock. J. S. Potter of Andersen Meyer and Company will discuss and explain his reasons for alloting certain amounts of money to various sections of China in the proposed milk campaign, and also how he would divide up $100,000 advertising appropriation among newspapers, bill boards, magazines, circular letters etc.

C.L.G. Wayne, traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is planning to leave for England on a six months leave of absence granted to him by the Ministry of Communications, Peking, to start from January 10, 1921. W.A. Richardson, joint assistant traffic manager, will act in his place during his absence. A banquet to which more than 400 invitations have been sent out will be given in the honor of Mr. Wayne at the Great Eastern Hotel on Saturday evening, January 8.

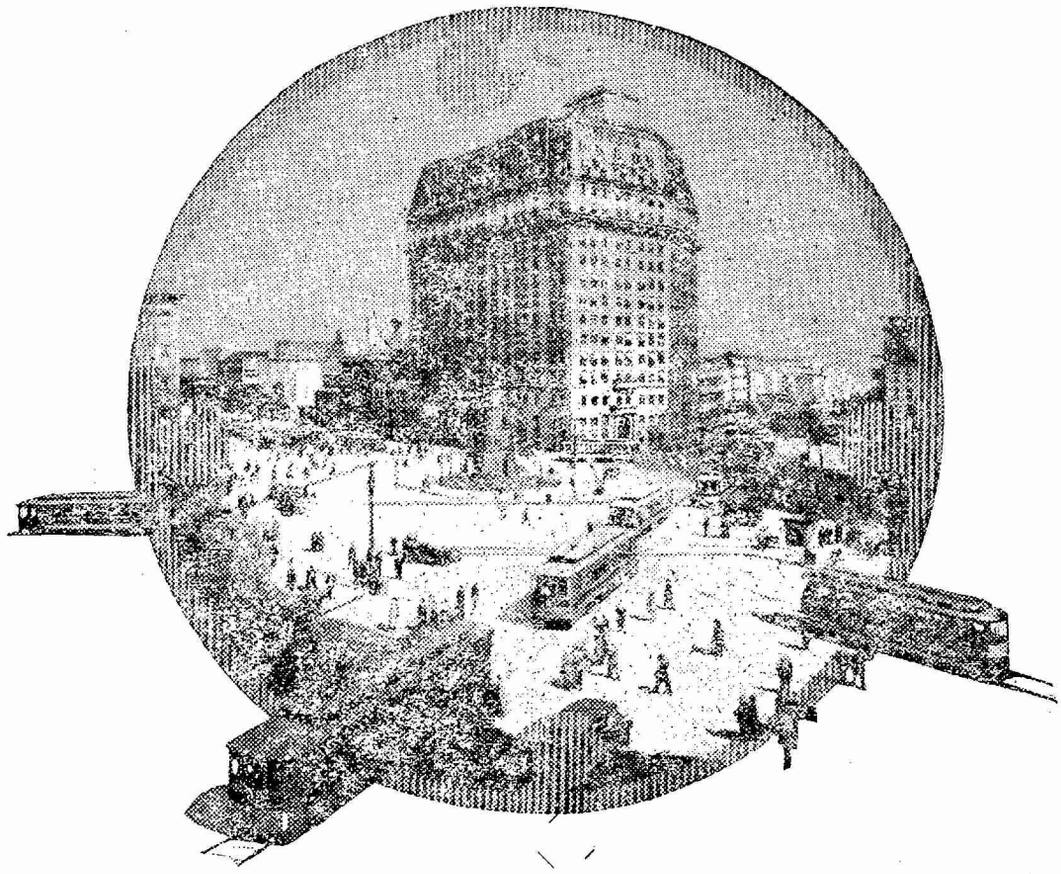
T. C. McConnell of the Y. M. C. A. at Foochow was in Shanghai last week enroute to America on furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. McConnell and they were guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur at her home, 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 31. Mr. and Mrs. Hart were in Shanghai last week enroute to Allahabad, India, where they will engage in Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Hart has been doing war work in America. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Hall, Dixwell Road, Shanghai.

M. J. Cavanagh of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, has been transferred to the Hankow branch of the International Bank and is planning to leave for his new post on Sunday, January 9, in company with Mrs. Cavanagh. C. F. de Neergaard, at present with the staff of the International Bank at Hankow, is expected to leave for America at an early date on home leave. Mrs. Cavanagh was the guest of honor at a farewell tea given by Mrs. N. A. Thompson at her home, 530 Rue Ratard, Shanghai, on Monday afternoon, January 3, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

News from North China

The International Relief Society of North China has appointed C. Y. Sun to receive the deputation from the Shanghai Relief Society and to accompany it on an inspection trip in the famine areas.

John Crane, son of Charles Crane, American Minister in Peking, and Captain Donald Brody, the Minister's private secretary, left the capital for Shanghai at the beginning of the week for a month's trip.



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A list showing where G-E street railway equipment is used would include almost every large city in the world.

Agents and representatives of the International General Electric Company, Inc., listed below, are in close touch with the very latest developments in modern street railway systems.

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11-50

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Present plan of organization provides for the construction of seven miles of highway and feeding of five thousand famine sufferers under rigid supervision for every three foreigners available to the work. Ignorance of Chinese language no bar to usefulness. Interesting work and plenty of it assured. Those willing to serve please communicate with J. E. Baker, Director, China Famine Relief, American Red Cross, Peking.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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Telegraphic Address: "Fu-hung" Chiaotso.
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15-342

Lu Yu-kung, General Lu Yung-ting's son, who has been specially sent by his father to Peking for conference on political questions with the government, was received in audience by the President on Monday morning.

Charles Denby, former American Consul-general at Shanghai and later representative of the American War Trade Board in that port, is visiting in the capital. At present he is manager of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore for Shanghai.

On Wednesday evening Tang Tsai-fu, Minister to Holland, was appointed Minister to Italy, and Wang Kuan-Chi was appointed to be Minister to Holland in his place. Mr. Tang is also a Chinese representative to the League of Nations.

J. Williams will take over the management of the Imperial Hotel of Tientsin on January 1st, 1921, to supersede Brunel-Norman, who recently severed his connections with the hotel. Until quite recently, Mr. Williams was assistant manager of the Astor Hotel.

The representatives of the famine relief societies in North China held a conference with Mr. Baker, adviser to the Minister of Communications, in the Imperial Hotel, Tientsin on Wednesday morning to discuss methods of transporting famine relief grains on the Chinese Government Railways.

Gen. Yang I-te, Chief of the Chihli Police, was appointed by a mandate on December 28 as Chief of the Municipal Bureau of the Tientsin Special Administrative Areas, and Chow Chi-yun was appointed on the same day Chief of the Municipal Bureau of the Hankow Special Administrative Area.

Negotiations between the Ministry of Communication and the Chinese banks for a loan of six million dollars to purchase rolling stock for the government railways have come to a deadlock. The question of the supervision of expenditure appears to be the cause for the suspension of the negotiations.

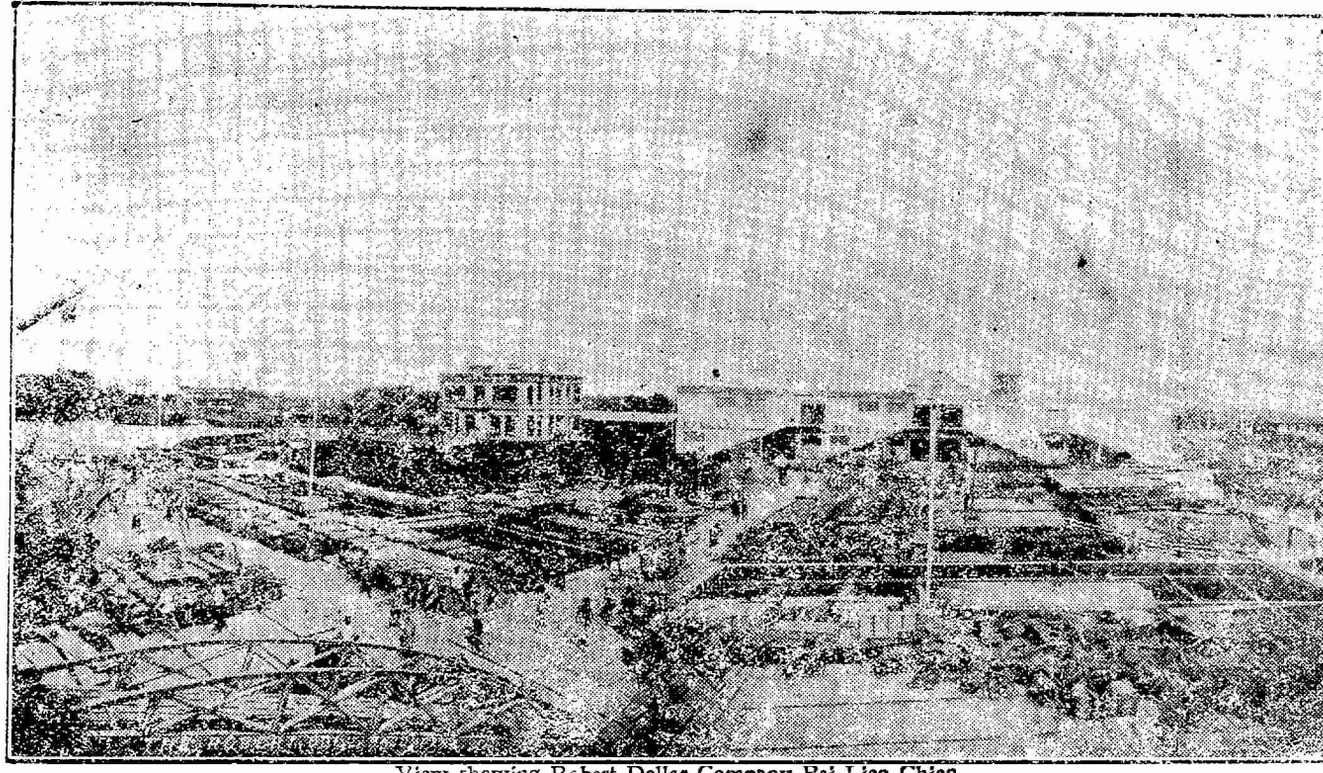
Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, who has written a number of books on Far Eastern politics and who was one of President Wilson's advisers at the International Peace Conference a year ago, is leaving soon after the New Year on a three months tour of important cities in South China; Java and Philipines. On his return he will again spend some time in the capital.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, after having visited Manchuria for a week, has now returned to Peking. On his Manchurian visit he was accompanied by his secretary, J. C. Ho, who is also associate director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Mr. Yeh's trip was made to inspect the harbor at Lien Shen Wan and the Chinese Eastern railway.

Arrangements are being made for P. E. Muller, acting Engineer-in-Chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board of Tientsin, to visit Hankow next week and make a study of the filling up of land in the environ of Hankow by the Yangtze River at the request of Hsia Chang Chi, chief of the Land Development Department of the Hankow terminus of the Peking-Hankow railway.

J. E. Baker, adviser of the Ministry of Communications and president of the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, has been appointed by the Minister of Communications as supervisor of

Modern Fireproof Construction Assures Storage Safety



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The Pai Lien Chien Wharf is equipped with every modern facility for handling freight and is especially adapted for trans-shipments.

The DOLLAR Line gives a direct and dependable cargo shipment service from Oriental ports to ports of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of the United States and the Pacific Coast of Canada. Freight rates and information on application.

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Foreign Exchange is at present attracting more attention than any other branch of finance and the interest evinced is universal. The author who was Foreign Exchange Editor of "The Wall Street Journal" certainly presents his book in a comprehensive manner ....$ 7.00

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15-344

the movement of famine relief gains of the Chinese Government Railways. He is giving his first attention to speeding up the relief grain traffic on the Peking-Mukden railway.

Fan Yuan Lien, Minister of Education, has secured a loan of one million dollars from the Chinese bankers to defray educational expenses with the government funds deposited in the Russo-Asiatic bank as security. The loan proceeds will be paid to the Ministry in two instalments. With this money the Ministry will be able to pay the teacher's salaries which have been four months in arrears.

Several members of the committee appointed by the President to arrange the preliminaries for the reorganization conference have suggested to the government that it would be better to hold the reorganization conference at Shanghai than at Peking. They advanced as the reason for their suggestion the possibility of participation by Southern leaders in the discussion of the conference.

Prof. C. H. Robertson of the lecture department of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A., is to visit Tientsin on January 4 and to stay in that port for a week. During his visit he will deliver a series of popular scientific addresses on the wireless telephone in the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. building. The lectures will include demonstration of the principles and applications of wireless by means of apparatus and working models.

In response to inquiries the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the famine surtax (on the Octroi) will not be levied on foreign goods coming to Peking in the hands of foreigners when covered by a transit pass, but that it will be levied on Chinese and foreign goods not covered by transit pass. This surtax consists of an additional three-tenths on the amount usually collected by the Octroi authorities and will therefore apply to Peking only.

Smallpox cases in the Nankai refugee camps at Tientsin, according to the report of the doctors who have been engaged in combating them, are on the decline. Though the number of patients in the Isolation Hospital at present is 200, a large number are about to be discharged. This is due to the prompt measure taken by the local board of the Famine Relief Society, in co-operation with Dr. Robin and the Peiyang Sanitary authorities.

By a mandate issued on the evening of December 28, Gen. Lu Yung-ting, former Military Governor of Kuangsi, was officially appointed Director General of the Frontier Defence Affairs on the Kuangtung Border. His associates, General Tang Haoming and General Li Ching-shen, were appointed Military and Civil Governors of Kuangsi respectively. This series of mandates indicates the resumption of political allegiance by the three powerful opposition leaders to Peking.

At the beginning of this week, the Ministry of Communications instructed the authorities of the Peking-Mukden, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Shanghai-Nanking railways by telegram to require the railway police and baggage clerks to see to it that there shall be no more recurrence of losses of passenger baggages. The telegram further instructed the railway authorities to devise a system whereby through-traffic

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"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

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Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung
S. S. Da Chi —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA

15-345

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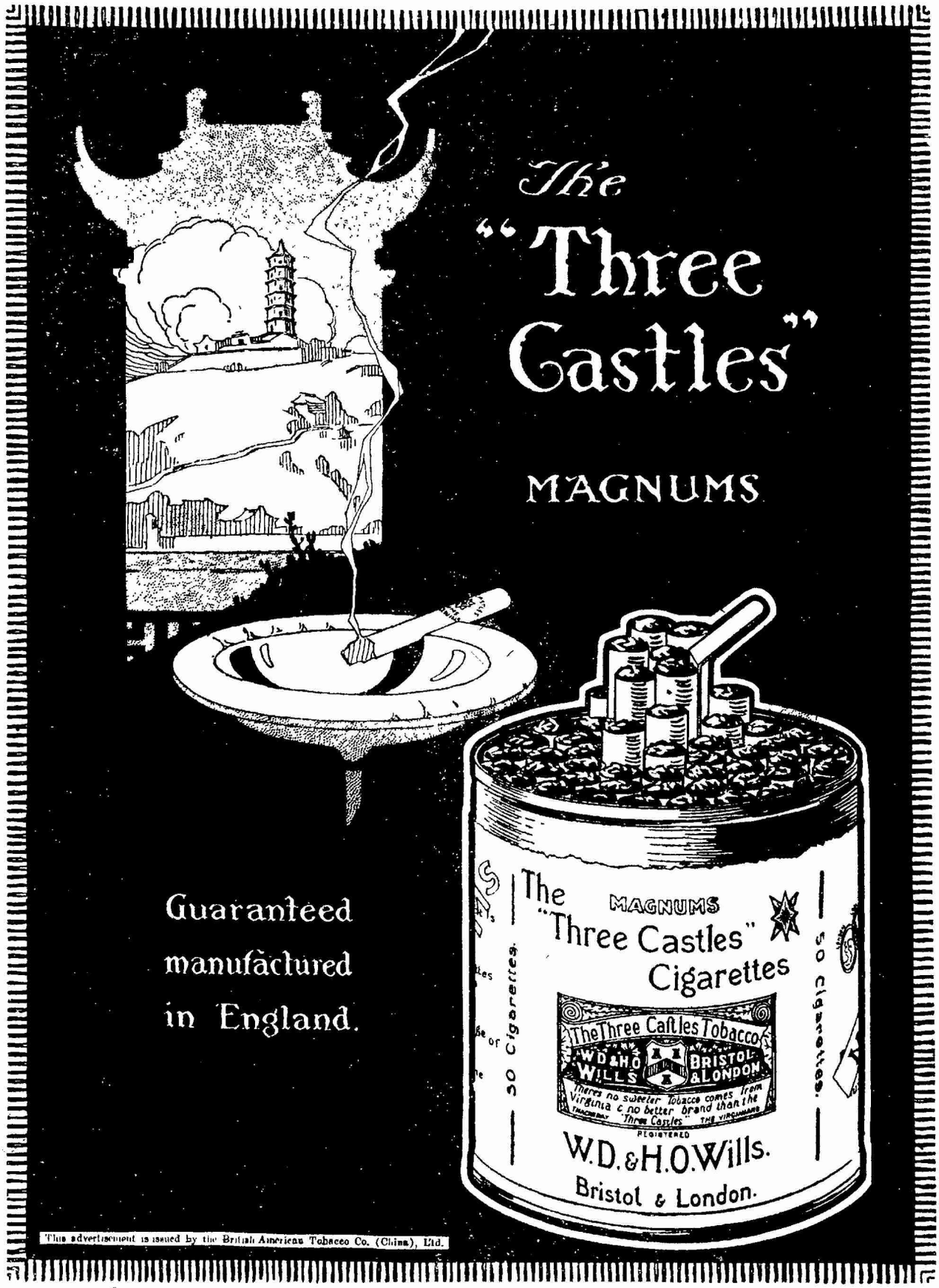
baggage will be properly handled and responsibility divided.

M. Yourin, representative of the Russian Far Eastern Republic, removed from the Grand Hotel de Peking to his new house in Nan Chang Chieh on December 24. The building commands a good view of the capital and is next to the Central Park. It may be remembered that two months ago Mr. Yourin attempted to rent Dr. Morrison's house but he was prohibited to do so by the Peking Police at the instigation of one of the Japanese advisers in the employ of the Chinese government.

It is learned from the Legation Quarter that M. Boppe, the French Minister, has sent a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs inviting Chinese representation in the International Chambers of Commerce Union Convention to be held at Paris next year. The government has accepted the invitation. It has decided to appoint two representatives to attend the conference and, in addition, to instruct the Chambers of Commerce in Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton to send one representative each to Paris.

A movement is afoot to pardon the Anfu members, now refugees in the Japanese Legation on the condition that they will make liberal contributions to the famine relief fund. Li Shi-hao, former Minister of Finance, is doing everything within his power to secure pardon from the Central government for his connection with the Anfu Ministry prior to its defeat. He is still staying on the second floor of the building of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the Legation Quarter at Peking. Several attempts have been made to kid-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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-348

nap him on account of a reward being offered by the government for his capture.

The Tientsin Students' Union, Tientsin's Peoples' Union, Ten Men's Group, the "Shin Ming I Pao" and "National Goods Selling Place" will unite to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the formation of the Republic of China in the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. "Employment Building" this evening. The purpose of the celebration is to impress the public with the adoption of the new calendar in China which is as yet scarcely used and also to arouse a patriotic feeling among the people as to the nine years of difficulties and hardships which they have faced.

Peking, January 1, 1921.

News from Central China

Another Chinese merchant of Hankow is interesting himself in forming a stock and produce exchange in Hankow. A similar proposal by another promotor was turned down by authorities some time ago.

The Warwick Comedy Company arrived in Hankow yesterday from Hongkong where they had a successful season. They will stage their first production in Hankow tonight in the Victoria Hall. Mr. Warwick is with the party.

In spite of persistent opposition from the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang, officials are about to enforce an income tax on Chinese people. An income tax office has already been established in the Hupeh Provincial Finance Bureau.

Owing to unsettled conditions in Yochow and Changsha, the Wuchang-Changsha railway is again out of commission. Reports from Yochow say that there has been a mutiny which resulted in looting of the railway station. Hunan refugees are fleeing to Hankow by river steamers.

An urgent request for funds has been telegraphed to Peking by General Chen Kwang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi, who stated that owing to threatened attack on Kiangsi border by Southern leaders led by General Li Lieh-chun, his troops must be kept loyal by paying up their arrears.

Brigands and soldiers are causing serious concern to residents of western districts in Hupeh. Some of the looted districts are Fanghsian, Yunghsien and Kunhsien. In the latter two districts brigands and soldiers have dispersed all over the villages entailing in endless troubles and robberies.

Representatives of the various commercial guilds and the Chamber of Commerce of Ichang have come down river to ask for redress from the provincial authorities in Wuchang following the recent wholesale looting of Ichang by soldiers. The Tuchun has shelved their petition, and is likely to turn a deaf ear to it.

What Tuchun Wang of Hupeh meant by saying "disbanding soldiers" in his demand for funds to Peking, according to a Peking paper, is nothing but a mere farce. Hupeh has actually 80,000 soldiers, but he reported 120,000 to Peking. When he gets funds he will disband the 40,000 soldiers that are not in existence.

General Wu Pei-fu of Paotingfu, Chihli, is reported to have paid a hurried visit recently to Changsha, Hunan. Little was known about his visit to that province when he passed through Hankow. It is understood that his visit was connected with the readjusting of internal troubles and dissensions among various military cliques in that province.

The Wuchang Provincial Agricultural College will soon send out a party of students of forestry to the Heng Mountains, Hunan, on inspection trip. The inspection party will study forestry conditions in the western part of Hunan where the Heng Mountains are situated. Probably the largest forestry area in Central China is found among these mountains in Hunan province.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Fancheng, Hupeh, in an urgent telegram to Peking and provincial authorities, recently accused the Italian missionaries there of intervention in favor of their church members in legal actions. Church members of their mission, according to the Chinese press here, have recently committed outrages on people who are powerless to have justice done by local officials.

The new civil governor; Hsia Shou-kang, gave a reception in his temporary yamen in the Ex-German Concession, Hankow, Wednesday, in honor of the consular body of Hankow. Many consular representatives were present besides a number of high officials of Hankow and Wuchang. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, is arranging to entertain the civil governor next week.

The whole teaching body of the Government Teachers College of Wuchang went on a strike this week because their salaries were allowed to be in arrears for nearly six months. The funds for this college were for many years taken from the provincial treasury as ordered by the Peking government, but beginning with this fall General Wang has not given the teachers anything except a barren promise. Possibly he has misappropriated the money to military expenditures.

To satisfy the demand of General Wang Chuan-yuan, Military Governor of Wuchang, and to keep his troops from running rampant in Hupeh on mutiny, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, the Hankow Landowners Association and the Chinese bankers of Hankow are making efforts to raise $300,000 before the Chinese New Year. The Wuchang Chamber of Commerce has already promised to loan $200,000 to Tuchun Wang, and the sum will be advanced by Chairman Hsu Yung-ting.

To emancipate themselves from military oppression and tyranization, people of the Shihnan district in western Hupeh were at last forced to take up arms against the Southern soldiers, who have caused them acute sufferings during the past few years of their presence there. There were skirmishes last week, after which the two contending parties, the Southern troops and the people, who had formed themselves into a Civilian Volunteer Corps, compromised whereby the soldiers promised to give better treatment and protection to the people.

The International Famine Relief Committee of Hankow is now working in cooperation with the North China Famine Relief Society, a Chinese organization in Hankow, in raising funds for relief work in Honan province. H. C. Joass, of the

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Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. Chiang Pei-ling, compradore of Arnhold Brothers and Company, representing these committees, recently sent a telegram to the military and civil governors of Honan requesting that representatives be sent to Hankow from the Honan committee to confer with local agencies on famine situation in Honan.

Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the district of Hankow and Superintendent of the Hankow Customs, recently tendered his resignation from his combined duties. A late Presidential Mandate relieves him of his present posts and comfirms that he will be appointed to another important post in the near future. Meanwhile K. Chen, Councilor of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Woo Chung-yen in Hankow. The foreign consular body of Hankow, however, has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Dr. Woo be detained in his present post in view of his satisfactory diplomatic service of the past.

There has been some small demand in the markets for exports in Hankow for a few products, which has sufficed to maintain prices at their present level. The demand from England continues slack and the tendency to try and drive prices much below their present low level checks what business might otherwise be done. Prices of practically all lines of native produce of export are nominally the same as last week. In the market for imported piece goods business is still completely stagnant with prices again weaker. A few dealers with money to spare are on the lookout for cheap cargo to hold over. Clearances are poor. Again a small business has been done in cotton yarn at market prices.

Approximately forty thousand famine refugees from Honan, Shantung and other famine stricken provinces have come to Hankow this week. Local officials are devising plans for rendering relief to these people, about $30,000 having been contributed by officials, gentry and Hsu Yung-ting, chairman of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, for immediate relief. The refugees are now staying in the outskirts of Hankow beyond the railway line, being prohibited from entering the city by officials. The Bureau for the Construction of Wuchang Port is said to be considering plans whereby this famine labor may be utilized to advantage by employing them for road construction in Wuchang city.

On repeated invitations of General Wang Chuan-yuan to Hsia Shou-kang, Civil Governor, advising him to remove his temporary office in Hankow to Wuchang, the seat of provincial government, Mr. Hsia will remove his yamen to Wuchang this month. The cause that led Mr. Hsia to function in Hankow instead in Wuchang is the military coercion by his opponent on his arrival in Wuchang. But in a recent interview with General Wang, Mr. Hsia was assured that friction with military commanders and him had been removed, and that he had no reason to fear any further intervention from militarists. It seems at present that even if Hsia persists functioning in Hankow, chances are he would be left in the cold without any substantial power or strength to carry on.

The Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross is now canvassing the foreign community of Hankow for funds to help in famine relief work in Honan

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province. They are trying to collect monthly subscriptions from among foreigners in Hankow, as well as any old clothing and bedding that can be spared. The committee consists of: Theodore Carlsen, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, W. P. Mills, secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., R. C. Wolcott, of the Chinese Government Salt Gabelle, Hankow, Mrs. L. E. Gale, of the American Trading Company, Mrs. S. P. Gracey, of Messrs. Gracey and Schlee, and Mrs. T. P. Maslin, of the American Church Mission. Mrs. L. H. Roots, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, has kindly put a room at the disposal of the American Red Cross for the collecting of old clothing.

The balance of power among political parties in Hunan was completely upset by General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief of Hunan, when at a conference held in his yamen on the evening of December 25 he executed and shot the on spot six important leaders of the opposing party led by Chen Chien, whose scheme for creating disorders in Hunan province and inciting mutinies against General Chao was totally frustrated. Among those killed were Lin Tsu-yu, Civil Governor of Hunan, and Chou Ao, Hunan Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The next day a massacre of Chen Chien's party followed and thirteen more leaders were killed. Before the tragic collapse of Chen Chien's party, news of his movement against General Chao had leaked out that he was cooperating with Li Lieh-chun of the Southern forces in attacking Hunan, hence his defeat, Changsha is now reported to be in peace, but war clouds are hanging high in Yochow City and other parts of Hunan where broken fragments of Chen Chien's troops are attempting resisting General Chao Heng-ti. The *U. S. S. Villabolos* left Hankow Thursday afternoon for upriver.

Hankow, January 1, 1921.

News from South China

No newspaper from Canton may now be admitted to Wuchow, as the Kwangsi authorities fear that their people may be influenced by the popular government agitation of the Cantonese.

Governor Correa da Silva of Macao, officiated at the laying of the corner stone of Club Lusitano last week at Hongkong. While at Hongkong, Governor Silva was a guest at the government house.

Tang Shao-yi, an Administrative Director of the Military government, spent the last two weeks at his country home in Tong Ka, Heungshan, Kwangtung. He is expected back in Canton before the end of the year.

The Christmas season is enabling the Hongkong and Canton athletes to have inter-visits. A team from St. Paul's College, Hongkong, defeated all the Canton teams in volley ball last few days and lost a football game with Canton Christian College.

The Military government has not yet received any reply to its application to Peking for a portion of the customs surplus. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has formally requested the

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:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

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THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

15-354

Diplomatic Corps to approve of the resumption of payment.

A party of middle school students in Canton, on December 23, distributed circulars from a motor car, trying to spread the principles of Bolshevism. As the policemen on the streets were not expected to be able to read much, no interference was offered on the part of the authorities.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, recently organized, is now open to business. The Canton government is subscribing $12,000,000 to the capital of the bank, which has also been made the sole government depository. This bank is issuing notes, the denomination being one, five, ten, and fifty dollars.

Since December 15, Canton has been having a grand health and evangelistic campaign. Among the outside speakers in Canton are David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, and Dr. S. M. Woo, of the staff of the China Health Educational Bureau with an office at Shanghai.

Wuchow, a leading port in Kwangsi, is now under military vigilance. More than five thousand Kwangsi troops are being daily on watch for the possible expedition from Kwangtung. Some Kwangsi Constitutionalists are now organizing an army for the relief of their own province from the militarism of Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war lord. The Kwangsi Constitutionalists are making their headquarters at Canton.

According to latest report from Kwangsi, the Cantonese there are not molested by the Kwangsiites as some persons in Canton fear. The Cantonese practically monopolize the whole trade interest in Kwangsi and they are, almost as a whole, opposed to a war in that province. It is understood that Kwangtung will not attack Kwangsi but would probably lend help to the Kwangsi Constitutionalists themselves to oust Lu Yung-ting.

Some Members of Parliament in Canton, now having but very little to do, are advocating free trade for the Southwestern ports in China, hoping that others in the country may also take up the agitation. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the foremost Cantonese leader here, when seen on the subject, stated that he had nothing to do with the present agitation. Personally he is in favor of free trade. So far nothing has yet officially come before his attention regarding the matter.

The officers of the Euro-American Returned Students Association in Canton for 1921 will be president, Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung; Fo Sun, resident director of Canton Municipality and Director-General of Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung; English secretary, G. Y. Fong, mechanical engineer for Canton-Hankow Railroad; Chinese secretary, Chang Woo, dean of Canton Industrial School; and recording secretary, Y. D. Mark, a deputy in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

The Bank of China, Canton Branch, is still suspending business, as the government has failed to come to its rescue. The Canton government, when under the Kwangsi Party, has practically ruined the bank by taking away its reserve funds for administrative and military expenses. Now the banknotes of this institution are not worth half of their face value.

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The Canton government has ceased to accept these notes as a legal tender. Nearly $6,000,000 has been misappropriated by the Canton government the last few years.

Beginning January 1, Canton will have a reorganized city government. The American commission form of city government has been accepted. Fo Sun, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will probably be the first mayor. Mr. Sun is a graduate of the University of California and the holder of a master's degree from Columbia University. He was at one time an assistant editor of the *Canton Times*. The city commission will consist of a mayor, to be assisted by a chief clerk and an auditor, and a chief of the departments of finance, education, public peace, public works, public health, and public utility.

H. W.

Canton, December 24, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 30. Attempt made in Shanghai to assasinate General Li Kung-yuan, former Southern commander.

December 31. Martial law declared in Changsha following reported attack by Southern forces.——Wellington Koo in telegram to Peking government advises efforts for internal peace.

January 1. Official denial made by British-American Tobacco Company of rumored loan to Chinese government.

January 3. China formally denied any commercial treaties with Soviet Russia.

January 4. Declarations conferred on Chinese officials including foreign Minister Yen.——President issues Mandate calling conference representative civil governors, provincial assemblies and special aren as.

January 5. Further earthquake shocks reported at Hungtuh, Shansi, on December 28.

SIBERIA

January 1. Russian Soviet in Siberia said to be failing because of acute financial conditions.

January 5. Capitalists movement said to be waning because of lack of clothing and food.

JAPAN

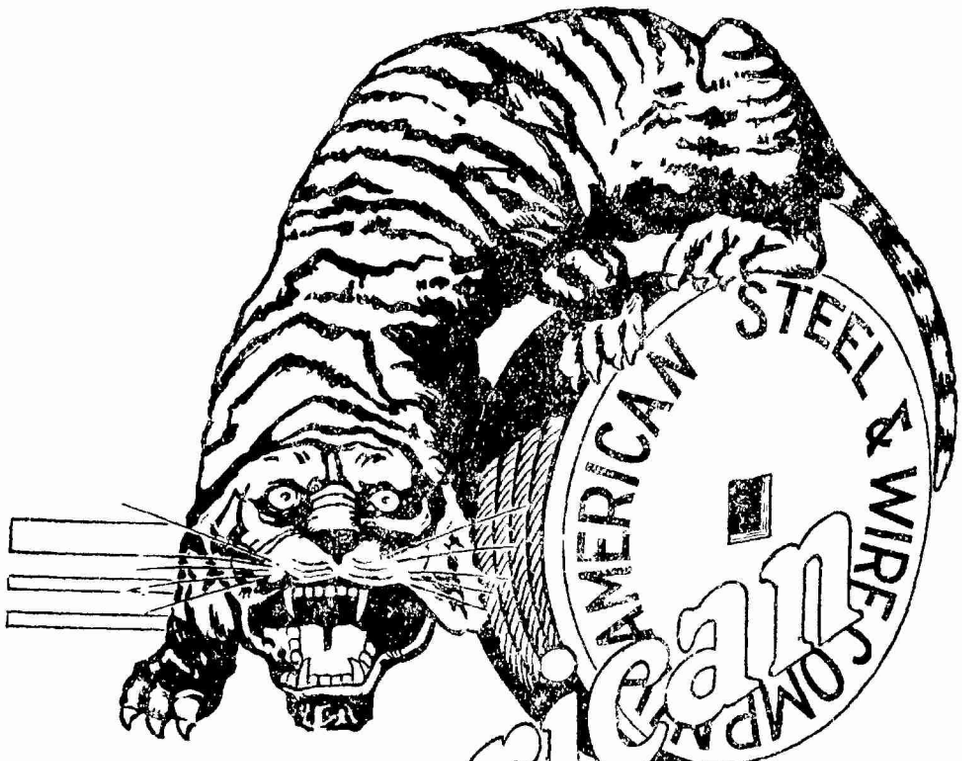
December 30. Tokio dispatch says more troops to be sent to Korea because of acute situation there.

GENERAL

December 30. Fiume insurgents routed by Italian troops.——Paris dispatch says Germany creating new crisis because of refusal to be disarmed.——Dutch government sanctions trade with Soviet Russia.

December 31. Fiume taken by Imperial troops D'Annunzio escaping from city.——London dispatch says Japan and America are near compromise on anti-

A Rope for Every Purpose



AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

American Wire Rope

United States Steel Products Company

Union Building

THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD

SHANGHAI, (CHINA).

TOKYO, (JAPAN)

No. 15 NAKADORI MARUNOUCHI.

15-357

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chiermen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19 04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0 02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuotehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow ..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-358

alien land law.——Irish Sinn Feinners refuse to give up arms despite threats of death.

January 1. Paris dispatch says Allies will force Germany to disarm. French Socialists split over Soviet question.——Greece declares friendship for Allies but insists on support of King Constantine.

January 3. Court of International Justice for League of Nations approved.——Germany protests innocence in disarmanent charge.——Enrico Caruso, famous opera singer successfully operated on for pleurisy.

January 4. U. S. Fleet to unite at Panama for maneuvers.——Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore reported near death.——London dispatch says Great Britain about to resume commercial relations officially with Soviet Russia.

Januauy 5. London dispatch says Allies see menace of Boshevism in Germany.——U. S. Army aviators plan to cross nation in twenty-four hours.——Indian National Congress expresses sympathy with Ireland's struggle.

China's Progress in Industry

Prepared by *The Chinese Engineer and Contractor*

Wuchang Water Works—Liu Chen-an and other merchants of Wuchang have obtained $400,000 of a total capitalization of $1,500,000 to establish a water-work plant and system in that city. As the company has been duly registered at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, work will begin within a short time.

Pear Hill Coal Mine—In Min Hou Hsien of Fukien, a coal mining company, organized by Liu Chun-chi and several other shareholders, has announced its intention of launching an extensive expansion of their workings. The paid-up capital of the company is to be increased from $50,000 to $240,000. The mine operated by the organization is located at Pear Hill, a section rich in coal. A mining engineer has made a thorough test of the ore supply and has found it deposited in paying quantities. The production of the mine will be used to meet the demands of Foochow and surrounding cities.

Shanghai-Liuho Motor Road. Several Taichong merchants in Shanghai have recently organized to build a motor road from that city to Liuho to facilitate communications between the two cities. The approval of the gentry of the Paosan district through which the road will pass has been obtained. According to the plans announced, the road will have its Shanghai terminus in Chapei, passing through Lootien to Liuho, a total distance of approximately 72 li. On the basis of $1,500 a li for land buying, road building and bridge construction, the cost of the project has been estimate at $170, 000. It is estimated that after the road has been opened to traffic for one year the net profit will be approximately $50,000. The company is having little difficulty in obtaining shareholders and its is understood that two-thirds of the amount necessary has already been subscribed. Liuho is a town located at the mouth of the Liu river, which extends eastward to the sea and connects with Quinsan to the west.

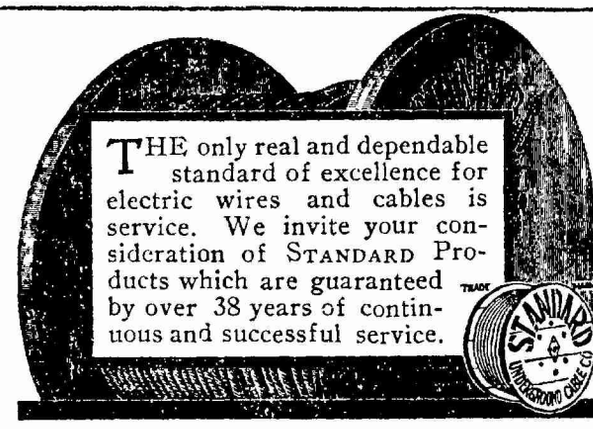
The Flour Milling Industry—During the past three or four years the flour milling industry of China has shown great progress, Shanghai taking the lead in the number of new mills established. According to a recent report, Shanghai has at present more than twenty large mills with a total daily output of 46,000 sacks. The annual production is seventeen million sacks, most of which is exported to Great Britain, America and Japan. Before the European war Russia was one of China's largest flour buyers but her place has now been taken by the United States. Considering the milling industry in the whole of China, Shanghai has approximately one-third of all of the flour mills in the nation. The total output of all Chinese mills annually is estimated at 48,000,000 sacks.

Chinese-American Airplane Company—Chen Yi-ku, a Changchow merchant in Shanghai, is organizing an airplane company with the assistance of several American aviators. The company plans to operate both a land and a marine airplane transportation service, starting in with the transportation of express and mail. The capitalization of the company is $100,000 gold, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. The term of the company is limited to fifty years. Operations will be begun as soon as three-tenths of the capital is paid up. The company is to be incorporated under American law with a joint board of American and Chinese directors. The first air route opened will be from Shanghai to Woosung. Plans for the establishment of hangars and landing stations are under consideration.

Chiasan-Fengchin Telephone Service—Chiasan has a well established telephone service both within the city and its surrounding territory. Recently the people of Fengchin, seven miles distant, have asked that a connecting service between the two cities be put in operation. It is estimated that the connection of the two cities will cost only $600. A minimum charge of ten cents will be made for connections between the two cities.

Factories for Lungwha—A prosperous Chinese merchant, Mr. Foo, has launched a project to develop Lungwha as an industrial center due to its close proximity to Shanghai. To carry out his plan, Mr. Foo has purchase more than 1,000 mow of land along the waterfront. At the same time another Shanghai merchant has purchased more than eighty mow of land near Lungwha, paying $400 a mow. He will combine with Mr. Foo in erecting manufacturng and industrial plants at this center.

The Carpet Industry of China—Chinese carpets or rugs form one of the chief exports of native made textiles. Peking and Tientsin are producing a large number of carpets and rugs annually that are being exported to the United States. According to American consular reports, the Chinese rugs sent into the United States in 1918 were valued at $333, 170 gold, this importation increasing in 1919 to G, $820, 032. The present demand for Chinese rugs is so large that many of the more important factories are booked up for their production many months ahead. The industry is yielding good profits; every square foot of ninety-thread carpet costing $1.50 delivered at Tientsin. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, realizing the great possibilities of the carpet industry in China,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Rubber Insulated Wire
Lead Covered and Armored Cables
D. S. and D. O. A. Cable Terminals
Cable Joint and Junction Boxes
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THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$37,500,000

Deposits
$181,500,000

Resources
$264,000,000

Correspondence Solicited

15-359

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $3,200,000

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Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAO

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA
BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 OTHER CITIES IN CUBA

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
CIUDAD BOLIVAR
MARACAIBO

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

15-360

has recently issued a circular to all factories engaged in this work asking to take advantage of any opportunity offered to introduce further improvements and also to increase their production. The circular calls attention to the fact that Persia and Arabia are not capable of producing on a pre-war basis and that the world is forced to look to China for the larger number of its Oriental rugs.

Industrial Expansion at Nantungchow.—An electric light and power plant will be installed at Nantungchow at once, according to a recent announcement, and a German engineer has been employed to superintend the construction. He is now on the ground at the city. The machinery for a 4,000 horsepower plant has been ordered from Germany and will arrive in Shanghai in May. Chang Chien has made arrangements to advance the funds necessary until local debentures can be issued and subscribed for to finance the plant. A match factory situated at Tien Seng Kong has increased its production to 400 cases a day of the Globe and Unicorn brands. Many orders are being received from upcountry outports for the product. The Kiu An cotten mill has selected the Sze Yse market for its location and the building will be started within the next month. The Dah Sung Cotton Mill is preparing to build its eighth plant at Sze Chang Par, near the Grand Canal. The work of dredging the canal and filling in the smaller creeks has been started and the foundation work of the building will be finished next month. Fifteen thousand spindles and 600 looms have been ordered from the Whitin Machine Works in the United States, delivery of which will be made in July. The power plant of the mill will be of German make and construction.

K. C. C.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has again been practically liteless during the week, and the net change in values has been insignificant.

The general undertone of the market has been fairly good, due principally to the steadiness with which spots are still held in the interior marts; on the other hand equiries do not seem to be very urgent, and would probably not be of sufficient volume to absorb heavier offerings. From this stand-point, the course of prices will hinge on the question as to whether holders will continue their policy of slow selling, or whether they will liquidate part of their holdings before Chinese New Year or taking on another crop.

For the present, it looks as if this trend of the market may continue for another week or two, but we still feel the tendency will gradually be towards a lower level.

Yarn.—Quite a large business has been done this week with considerable selling by domestic mills against

purchases for Kiangsi Province, Szechuen and Yangtsze Valley ports with prices hardening some four to five taels as compared with last week's prices as the yarn was well taken by trade interests. In all some ten thousand bales changed hands, and at the close the demand became general and the Mills refused to sell. The general situation continues Bullish. Deliveries during the last ten days have been very healthy and will continue to be so for some time to come.

Liverpool, December 23, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....25.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot..... 9.54 ,,
,, ,, ,, January..... 9.97 ,,
,, ,, ,, March .....10.11 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, December 29, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....14.52 Cents
May .....13.99 ,,
July.....14.08 ,,
Spot.....15.00 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 23, 1920.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 301 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. ,, 196 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March..... ,, 250 ,, ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 24.00
Shanghai December..... ,, 22.00
,, M-ginned, Dec..... ,, 22.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Japan Market : Holders continue to dispose of stocks at reduced prices for domestic consumption, and brokers are doing their utmost to remove prices restrictions. To counteract this, the Silk Price Maintenance Committee has requested the Conditioning House to refuse any raw silk for inspection, unless sanctioned by this Committee.

Shanghai Market : During the week under review, the local market has been ruling very quiet. The limited purchases of last week, which left a more hopeful feeling in some quarters, has not been supported by further orders.

Quotations for all sorts remain practically unchanged.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 900
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 800
Tsatlee Best Chops .....Tls. 820
,, Market Chops..... ,, 790
Tussah Best Chops..... ,, 350
,, Market Chops..... ,, 330
Mienchew R. R..... ,, 610
Kobun..... ,, 430
Mienyang F. K. ..... ,, 450

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, January 5th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London Silver market throughout the past week has remained comparatively steady, and only a drop of $\frac{1}{4}$d. for spot and $\frac{1}{8}$d. forward has to be recorded since this day last week, to-day's prices being 41$\frac{3}{4}$ and 41$\frac{7}{8}$ respectively. Exchange rate locally have similarly ruled steady, and business has been done generally at a premium ranging between 2$\frac{1}{2}$d. and 1d. over official quotations.

Little change is noticeable in the local market, transactions have only been on a very moderate scale and then chiefly of a speculative nature, exports still remain abno mally dull and the demand for gold remittance on the part of importers has been small.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows : —

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 34,512,000 an increase of Tls. 1,231,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,900,000 a decrease of $ 170,000
Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 54,879,000, as against roughly Tls. 27,140,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thurs. Dec. 30	Friday Dec. 31	Sat. Jan. 1	Mon. Jan. 3	Tuesday Jan. 4	Wed. Jan. 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	4/1.240	4/2	4/1			4/1$\frac{1}{2}$	4/1$\frac{1}{2}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	4/2$\frac{1}{4}$	4/1$\frac{1}{4}$			4/1$\frac{3}{4}$	4/1$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,,	—	4/2$\frac{1}{2}$	4/1$\frac{1}{2}$			4/2	4/2
T/T India	283.580	294	284			287	283
T/T France	1,214 000	1270	1245			1250	1250
T/T N. Y.	71.630	73$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T H'kong	75.340	75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$			75$\frac{1}{2}$	75$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Japan	68 450	64	66			64$\frac{3}{4}$	65
T/T Batavia	231.760	234	230			233	233
T/T Straits	56.330	55$\frac{1}{4}$	56$\frac{1}{2}$			56	56
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/5.240	4/6	4/5			4/5$\frac{1}{2}$	4/5$\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/6$\frac{1}{2}$	4/5$\frac{1}{2}$			4/6	4/6
4m/s ,, D/P	4/6.490	4/7$\frac{1}{4}$	4/6$\frac{1}{4}$			4/6$\frac{3}{4}$	4/6$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,314.000	1370	1345			1350	1350
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.630	80$\frac{1}{4}$	79$\frac{1}{4}$			80$\frac{1}{4}$	80$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	81	80			81	81

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	43	41$\frac{3}{4}$	40$\frac{7}{8}$		41$\frac{3}{4}$	41$\frac{3}{4}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 292^{80}	Tls. 296^{20}	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	Tls. 296^{20}	Tls. 301^{00}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}			111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.475	71.575			71.6375	71.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	7%	5%			4$\frac{1}{2}$%	5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 68.04
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 356
of Discount 3 m/s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{5}{8}$
,, ,, 4 m/s	6 $\frac{3}{16}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/1$\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 6 m/s.	6$\frac{5}{16}$%	**Yokohama ,, ,,**	**T/T 2/8$\frac{1}{4}$**

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, December 6, to December 10, 1920)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.--Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.)

S. S. Hathaway, from U.S.A., November 13.

Balances	Pcs.	8
Oilcloth	,,	23
Cotton Dutk	Yds.	1,556
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	Pls.	172
Bars and Rods	,,	36,858
Bar Croppings	,,	1,110
Plate Cuttings	,,	3,293
Rails	,,	1,105
Spikes	,,	51
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	22
Steel, Bamboo	,,	500
Acid, Acetic	,,	11
Coffee	,,	248
Ether	,,	2
Lime, Chloride of	,,	336
Oil, Unclassed	,,	14
Pitch	,,	477
Sugar, Refined	,,	28
Ale	Doz.	60
Canned Fish	,,	200
Cigarettes	Mille	93,750
Oil, Engine	Galls.	14,140
,, Salad	,,	50
Olives, Fresh	,,	50
Turpentine	,,	2,500

S. S. Mangus, November 25.

To Boston.		
Bristles	Pls.	91
To New York.		
Bristles	,,	8
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	121
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,277
Carpets	Pcs.	20
Skins Kid	,,	900
,, Marmot	,,	2,846

S. S. Sginyo Maru, November 26.

To Chicago		
Carpets	Pcs.	46
To Honolulu.		
Walnuts, in Shell	Pls.	34
Vegetables, Salted	,,	23
Canned Meats	Doz.	1,508
Eggs, Preserved	Pcs.	20,000
,, Fresh	,,	108,000
To New York.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	8.83
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	7.52
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	25
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	2
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	108,000
Foreign Goods.		
Woollen Goods Unclassed	Yds.	2,546

S. S, Agapenor, from U. S. A., November 16.

Iron Bars	Pls.	5,974

S.S. West Sequana, from U.S.A., November 16.

Brooms	Pcs.	216
Cylinders	,,	14
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	1,016
Wire Shorts	,,	633
Acid, Unclassed	,,	2
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	16
Bleaching Powder	,,	1,051
Paints, Unclassed	,,	252
Canned Fruits	Doz.	208
,, Vegetables	,,	111
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	40
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	1,482
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	31,401

S. S. Vinita, from U. S. A., November 16.

Iron Bars, Deformed	Pls.	10,023
,, Wire Roads	,,	659
Trunks	Pcs.	12
Gloves	Doz.	30
Hosiery	,,	204
Underwear	,,	13

S. S. Toba Maru, November 27.

To Boston.		
Intestines, Pig	Pls.	28
Skins, Sheep, Unclassed	Pcs.	10,331
To New York.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	18.46
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	127
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	44
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	264
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	179
Hyson, other Ports	,,	7
Antimony Oxide	Pls.	672
Bristles	,,	100
Camphor	,,	420
Feather, Duck and Goose	,,	378
Hides, Cow	,,	25
Intestines, Pig	,,	116
Oil, Wood	,,	1,681
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	24,939
Hats, Rush	,,	48,600
Foreign Goods.		
Dye-stuff	Pls.	17

S. S. West Kasson, November 27.

To New York.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	143
Ink, Chinese	,,	12

S. S. Naugus, from U. S. A., November 18.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Oilcloth	,,	480
Cotton Canvas	Yds.	1,242
,, Duck	,,	5,054
,, Piece Goods, Unclassed	,,	1,039
,, Blankets	Pls.	1
Copper Sheets	,,	4
,, Tubes	,,	12
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	,,	2,438
Bars	,,	14,175
Bar Croppings	,,	852
Hoops	,,	883
Plates and Sheets	,,	11,672
Plate Cuttings	,,	2,578
Rails	,,	2,454
Plates, Old	,,	8,462
Steel Bamboo	,,	1,097
Anti-friction Metal	,,	3
Canned Fruits	,,	7
Celluloid Sheets	,,	7
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	221
,, Glazed Flint	,,	80
,, Printing	,,	605
,, Writing	,,	76
Twine	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,756
Shovels	Doz.	100
Rum	Galls.	174
Oil, Engine	,,	14,257
Cigarettes	Mille	500
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 98	Hk.Tls. 886

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New Books and Publications

"Coal, Iron and War, A Study in Industrialism, Past and Future"

"Coal, Iron and War, a Study in Industrialism, Past and Future." By Edwin C. Eckel. Henry Holt & Co.

ECONOMISTS have been slow in evaluating the part of resources in coal and iron in determining the role which nations are to play in the world's history. A war of world dimensions has compelled economists, no less than others, to focus their attention upon this subject. We know to-day that when Germany sent her troops across the frontier and took possession of the French iron mines two days in advance of the declaration of war she by that act delivered a blow against her neighbor far more decisive than the destruction of an army. No less important than this asset in war time is the part which these deposits of the basic mineral products are to play in the gradual evolution of the state in the hardly less strenuous competition in time of peace. The discussion of the location of boundaries which preceded the signing of the Treaty of Versailles furnished an object lesson such as has never before been given to a waiting world.

Edwin C. Eckel, late Major of Engineers in the United States Army, is a foremost authority upon the resources of the metals and other mineral products, more especially, however, of coal and iron, and his technical writings upon the subject are quoted as authoritative. The present work is, however, written for the general reader, and through elimination of the less important and by judicious distribution of emphasis he has produced a book which is likely to be widely read with both interest and profit. Though written in a language intelligible to the business man quite as much as the student, it is perhaps most of all important through its judicious criticism of the traditional and orthodox viewpoint of the economist. With the economist Mr. Eckel takes sharp issue, and the discussion which it is likely to arouse should lead to more clarified views on the part of both economists and geologists.

The four parts of the book deal in turn with the growth of industrialism; its material bases; its causes and effects; and its future. Much emphasis is laid upon the deep significance of the fact that modern industrialism, due to President Jefferson's embargo, did not develop in America until forty years after its beginnings in England. As regards the relative importance of the leading nations in the coming strife, it is Eckel's belief that Britain's dominance is to be centred less in England than heretofore, the centre of gravity being now shifted to the overseas dominions, and the combined importance of the British realm will be overshadowed by that of the United States. Mr. Eckel believes that the future importance of Russia has been greatly over estimated, but the grounds for this do not seem to be quite clear, in view of the exceptional importance of the district surrounding the Black Sea. Africa, upon the other hand, of which one-third belongs to France and two-thirds to Britain, he believes destined to have a great future. In China, with its vast resources of high-grade coal, he sees the chief menace to Western civilization, a menace which awaits only a quickening of the mass, which is already beginning. Mr. Eckel's discussion of the probable shiftings of power within the period now opening are worthy of careful consideration, and all are made to depend pretty largely upon available resources of coal and iron, taken, of course, in connection with the qualities of the peoples themselves and the relative stability of their present or prospective governments. As regards Great Britain, the fact that her coal, though still considerable in amount, is less accessible and less cheap than formerly is to work greatly to her disadvantage and will certainly operate to increase the relative importance of those of her overseas dominions which are in a more favorable position. Germany under the Treaty of Versailles loses to France the great iron reserves of Lorraine and with them the adjoining deposits of Luxemburg. She has still vast deposits of coal, while France is seriously handicapped in coal resources. It is hardly likely that Germany will regain her position of dominance of pre-war times unless means are found to neutralize the gains of France.

As regards France, her coal situation is a perplexing one, since for four or five years the output from the Saar region will hardly replace the yield of her mines in Pas de Calais-Nord ruined by the Huns. Moreover, the Saar deposits are not well suited for the smelting process. Eckel believes that France is still likely to continue an exporter of highly finished goods rather than of heavy staples. The reviewer sees reason to believe that slowly the French will be compelled to build up a great iron industry to replace that of Germany in the Rhine provinces. The crucial element in the situation is the political affiliations which it is possible to secure from the former German subjects within the occupied territories along the Rhine. As regards Russia, Eckel believes that its future is likely to be like that of Argentina, if it should succeed in establishing a stable and honest government. It will never, in his belief, become a manufacturing country in the class with England, America, Canada, China, or France. The development of China is a matter largely of the future. The most important question in this connection is less the fact of serious competition with America than the date of its arrival. If capital is supplied and natural resources and labor are available, as in this instance they are, industrial development can take place with amazing rapidity. The chief industrial features of the next two or three decades are likely to be centred in the growth of China's industrialism. The question of future wars is likely to be centered some time in the trade rivalry which must be set up as a result of the economic pressure going out from this new industrial nation.

In the closing chapters the relation of industry to war is discussed with special reference to the panacea of the League of Nations. The best hope of future peace is seen, not in the League of Nations such as expressed in the Covenant, but rather in vitally important alliances based upon mutual interests—William Herbert Hobbs, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan, in *The Literary Review.*

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Chinese-Russian Negotiations

References: Pp.237-9.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Yourin, and from where was he sent? 2. Name the four conditions on which China is willing to open diplomatic intercourse with Russia. 3. When did the Yourin Mission arrive in China? 4. Why did China withdraw recognition of the former Russian officials in China? 5. What makes it necessary for China to hold intercourse with Siberia? 6. What can you say as to China's trade with Russia in 1916? 7. What proposals have been made by Mr. Yourin's government as regards Consular service and the C. E. R. R.? 8. By what countries is China partially guided in her relations with Russia?

Topic 2: The League of Nations Session, Comments On

References: Pp.233-4.

Questions: 1. Explain: "America cannot stay out of a successful League and the other nations cannot afford to have America stay out." 2. What is Article 10? Has any change of this article been made? 3 How has China been honored by the League? 4. What criticisms are made of the League in this editorial?

Topic 3: The Consortium and Mr. Stevens

References: Pp.235,243-5,254,258,-260.262,266.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Stevens, and why is his arrival of importance? 2. Enumerate the main points in his statement of Dec. 23. 3. What is the tone of the advice offered Mr. Stevens by the *Hsin Shun Pao*? 4. Is China involved in the Consortium at present?

Topic 4: The Japanese in Chientao

References: Pp. 250,252,254.

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. What is the cause of the article? 3. What is the meaning and the application of the questions asked? 4. To what conclusion does the writer come?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Coal Shortage in North China

Reference: P. 236.

Questione: 1. What is said to be responsible for the coal shortage? 2. Where is the blame placed? 3. What claim is made by the Kailan Mining Administration 4. What is the report current as to the sale of coal to Japan? 5. Is the Kailan Adm., a Chinese concern? 6. Is there any reason why Chinese coal should not be sold abroad?

Topic 2: Railway Finance and the Famine

References: Pp. 245-6.

Questions: 1. What are the reasons for the famine? 2. How many people are affected by the famine? How many dangerously so? 3. What is bound to be the effect of this famine on railway bonds? 4. What were the gross operating revenues of the government railways in 1918? 5. What is the Ministry of Communications doing for the famine relief? 6. What constructive criticism and suggestion is offered by the writer of the article?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Business Conditions

References: Pp. 239-41.

Questions: 1. Why is the Chinese New Year an important period from the business point of view? 2. What are business conditions in the United States, in Europe, and in Great Britain? 3. Why are these conditions of importance to China? 4. Are political conditions favorable or unfavorable for business? 5. In what direction does the writer see hope?

Topic 2. Meetings of Chinese Bankers

References: Pp. 234-5, 248-9.

Questions: 1. What meeting of bankers was recently held in Shanghai? 2. What loan has been made public by the Shanghai Bankers' Association? 3. What are the three points reported by the *Ching Pao*? 4. Which of these seems to you to be of the most importance and why? 5. What do you think the relations between the Chinese banks and the Consortium should be?

Topic 3. Sugar in China.

References: Pp.289-90.

Questions: 1. What is the average consumption, per person, of sugar in foreign countries? 2. What is the average consumption for China? 3. What plants are the two chief sources of the world's sugar? 4. Are they both raised in China? 5. What mill does Mr. M. Y. San own in Hongkong? 6. What kind of mill does Mr. San propose to build near Shanghai? 7. See whether you can find out the difference between a sugar central and a sugar refinery? 8. Write a paper on some aspect of the sugar industry or trade, using encyclopedias and commercial geographies as your references?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

January 3, 1921, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Will; testimony of A. U. Belyea completed.

" 4, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; on motion to quash indictment arraignment and plea of "Not guilty."

" 6, " " " 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on plaintsff's motion to set aside continuance and assign for trial and on defendant's motion for commission to take depositions.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

December 31, 1920, Cause No. 1263, U. S. v Meighan; testimony taken of witnesses, Pfeifer, Nelson, Tinken, Bowern, Kapner, Reeves and defendant.

January 4, 1921, Cause No. 1270, U. S. v De Vault; testimony taken of Young, F.M.P. 353 and defendant.

" 4, " " 1271, U. S. v Kelly and Bopp; testimony taken of witnesses, Landow, Balchin, Knight, Bournes, and defendants.

" 3, " " 1272, In re death of DeWitt W. DeRoux; coroner's inquest; testimony taken of witnesses Martin, Papovitch, Dan and Eisler.

Judgments and Orders:

January 3, 1921, Cause No. 1119, Poo Shong Hong et al v. Consolidated Stee

S. A. RANSOM, LIONEL STREET, AND A. M. MASSEY, PARTNERS, PLAINTIFFS, vs. PAUL M. MARTIN, DEFENDANT.

(*Continued from last issue*)

Nevertheless defendant seems to have believed that he had a contract of some sort; for he entered the service of plaintiffs in the capacity of "surgeon associate" and in later correspondence he speaks of "my contract." But we very much doubt that he ever believed or imagined that he had actually engaged not to practice medicine within one hundred miles of Shanghai for five years after leaving plaintiffs. That, as we have seen, was the last clause of plaintiff's proposal. There is no hint that it was ever specifically referred to in the verbal negotiations and it is nowhere mentioned in the rather extensive correspondence which followed. Defendant's own explanation is that he considered said clause, with others in plaintiffs' letter of Jan. 31, held in abeyance until he should decide whether to accept plaintiffs' other proposal (which he later declined) to join their firm. Whether he was justified in so considering is another question; but in order to find that defendant's mind met plaintiffs' as to this clause we must believe that a man of mature years and experience, who had been a member of a medical college faculty, deliberately, in consideration of a six months' arrangement with plaintiffs, excluded himself for five years thereafter from a field whose possibilities he had only begun to examine. These considerations must also weigh in determining what defendant meant by "my contract" and with what understanding he entered plaintiffs' employ. It is quite true that an offer may be accepted by conduct[5] as well as by words; but it must be remembered that the offer pending when defendant undertook service for plaintiffs was the former's counter proposal which he certainly could not accept by his *own* conduct.

On the other hand it is equally clear that plaintiffs continued in the belief, entertained, as we have seen, from the start, that they had a contract which embodied as to compensation only the terms of their original offer. In connection with his work for them, defendant kept and turned in monthly a "working sheet" containing an itemized account of the services rendered by him. When the March working sheet had been received on April 3, the leading plaintiff wrote thereon:

5. Newman's Gesellschaft v. Zimmerman, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 504.

Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.

January 4, 1921, Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; motion to quash indictment overruled; cause assigned for trial.

" 6, " " " 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; motion to set aside continuance overruled; commission to take depositions ordered.

(By Coroner's Jury)

January 3, 1921, Cause No. 1272, In re death of Dewitt W. DeRoux; verdict of death by self inflicted wound.

(By the Commissioner)

January 4, 1921, Cause No. 1270, U. S. v DeVault; dismissal.

" 4, " " " 1271, U. S. v Kelly and Bopp; defendant Kelly fined Gold 15.00 and costs; defendant Bopp fined Gold 25.00 and costs; both defendants turned over to the U. S. Naval authorities for further action.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 10, 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 1244, U. S. v Furbush.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 31, 1920, Cause No. 1244 U. S. vs. Henry, B. Furbush; information.

" 31, " " " 728, In re Lewis W. Mustard's Estate; receipt.

" 31, " " " 1269, Tien Yih Paper Co vs, The Ault Wiborg Co; petition; summons issued.

" 31, " " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros Inc; notice of appeal.

"Dr. Martin is entitled to 1/3 of fees for all operations performed by him and 1/3 of fees from any *new* patient *introduced* into firm *by him*."

On the same date, the same plaintiff wrote defendant as follows:

"I am afraid there has been a slight misunderstanding regarding your share of fees. In our letter of Jan. 21 under Renumeration b. you will see that you are to receive one third collections from *our* patients whom you bring into the firm. The salary of $400. Mex, per month is intended partly as compensation for incidental work you do for the firm and associates. I hope this will clear all doubts on the subject."

This was more than two months after the exchange of letters. In the latter part of May the other plaintiff sent defendant a memorandum (Ex. 5) which contained the following:

"Dr. Martin must realize that the firm agreement (i.e. Ex. A) *as originally approved* by me is the only workable one. The present situation is impossible and neither Dr. R. nor myself can avail ourselves of Dr. Martin's services although we are paying for them."

Thus far, then, the legal dialogue between the parties had proceeded as follows:

PLAINTIFFS: If you will become our "surgeon associate" etc., we will give you a monthly salary of $400. and "one third of collections made from any new patients or other business introduced by you into the firm."

DEFENDANT: "In addition" I must have "one third of the surgical and medical fees for services rendered by" me.

PLAINTIFFS: That "is impossible"; our original proposition "is the only workable one."

Clearly then, the minds of the parties had not met as to the important item of compensation. Whether they had failed to meet on other features of the counter proposal, we need not stop to consider for the law is that

"If there is any part of it in regard to which the minds of the parties have not met, the entire instrument is a nullity, as to all its clauses." [6]

6. Blatchford J. in Compania Bilbaina v. Spanish Am. Co., 146 U. S. 496 36 L. ed. 1054 (citing Eliason v. Henshaw, 4 Wheat. 225, 4 L. ed. 556; Mutual Life Ins. Co., v. Young, 23 Wall. 85 23 L. ed. 152; Tilley v. County of Cook, 193 U. S. 155, 126 L. ed. 374; Minneapolis & C. R. Co. v. Columbus Rolling Mill, 119 U. S. 149, 151 30 L. ed. 376, 377); Fire Ins. Assoc. v. Wickham, 141 U. S. 579; 35 L. ed. 860; Kleinhouse v. Jones, 68 Fed. 742.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Elizabeth Caroline Romero, Complainant. vs. Cayetano Romero, Defendant. .....

Cause No. 1225
ALIAS SUMMONS
Filed November 26, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CAYETANO ROMERO.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 26, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

December 31, 1920, Cause No. 833, In re Stanley B. Collin's Estate; receipt.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1254, Chang Hong Co vs. Grace China Co; answer.

January 3, 1921, ,, ,, 1270, U. S. vs. H. S. De Vault; summons issued.

, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1271, U. S. vs. Kelly and Fields; complaint.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1217, Boulon vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; motion.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1272, In re De Witt N. Le Roux's death; oaths and discharge of jurors.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1244, U. S. vs. Henry B. Furbush; motion to quash information.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1273, Kwang Yuen Dye Co vs. Stewart Crane Co; petition; summons issued.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1274, Yang Ting Dzung vs. International Banking Corp et al; petition;

,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 725, In re Constantin A. Cameron's Estate; final receipt.

,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 1274, In re Anson C. Spong's Estate; petition.

,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 1276, In re Emil Hugo Yost's Estate; petition.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1277, In re Olin Ackley Loveland's Estate; petition.

It is true that afterward, on May 31, 1920 plaintiffs wrote defendant as follows:

> "Upon the subject of fees we may again say that it was not our original intention that you should receive, in addition to your salary of Mexican Dollars Four Hundred (mex. $400.00) per month, one-third of the fees for services rendered by you to our patients, our idea being that the salary referred to was to be paid for the purpose of compensating you for such services outside of surgical operations, and we were firmly of opinion that you so understood the arrangement. We did intend, of course, that you should receive in addition to your salary above mentioned, one-third (1/3) of the fees collecteed from *new* patients or business introduced *by you* into the firm, and also one-third (1/3) of the fees collected for any surgical operations performed by you.
>
> The amendments which you proposed, however, and which we accepted, gave you one-third (1/3) of the fees collected for surgical and medical services rendered by you, in addition to your salary of Mexican Dollars Four Hundred (Mex. $400.00) per month, and you entered our service upon these conditions as per our letter of January 31st, 1920 as amended by your letter of February 1st, 1920."

But by insisting previously on their original proposal, plaintiffs had not only failed to accept the counter proposal; they had definitely rejected it. For such is the effect of proposing new or different terms.[7] The letter of May 31 must, therefore, be treated as a new offer—*i. e.* of "one third of the fees collected"—which defendant was at liberty to accept or reject as he saw fit.[8] He chose to reject it because he wanted one third of the fees *charged*. Whether this was a reasonable condition does not now concern us. The condition is important only in disclosing that when, about a week later, defendant severed his connection with plaintiffs, there was still no express contract. Whatever legal rights had arisen out of their relations were implied and recovery was limited to a *quantum meruit*.[9]

The extreme remedy of injunction is never applied to enforce a contract whose terms are doubtful. Much less is it available where the parties never reached the stage of a contract. Our conclusion from the whole evidence here is that while each party believed in good faith that he had a contract, each believed that he had a different one from that which the other believed in and that mutuality which the law requires in such cases was, therfore, lacking.

These worthy disciples of Esculapius attempted to dispose of a rather technical and complicated subject by legal documents of their own making, without expert assistance; and they achieved about the same measure of success as a lawyer would in performing a major operation. The prophylactic treatment of having a lawyer draft the contract not being applied, a comatose condition set in which was contemplated and desired by neither party.

We have consequently no alternative but to dismiss the bill with costs to plaintiffs.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

7. Lung Chu v. Sino-Americo Trading Corp., 1 Extraterritorial Cases; Eliason v. Henshaw, 4 Wheat. (U. S.) 225, 4 L. ed. 556; Anson, Contracts (Huffcutt's ed.), 51.

8. "An offer once refused cannot be accepted unless renewd." Anson, Contracts, (Huffcutt's ed.), 51,

9. Steiner v Frazar & Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 249; Thayer v. Harbican, 70 Wash. 278, 126 Pac. 625.

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss P. Cheeseman, San Francisco; Miss P. Ring, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Buckley, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Penn, U.S.A.; Miss Duke, U.S.A.; J. M. Rasenberg; A. Bertrand; Mrs. E. C. Fay, Berkley; Miss Fay, Berkley; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Conaldson; J. C. Coppage, Philadelphia; C. C. Eberhardt. Washington; L. Lewis, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. N. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Kalstlin, London; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Oeheman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Peacock U.S.A.; Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Henson, Pasadena; Miss H. J. Donald New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Beeks, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Savage, Hongkong; A. H. Baker, New York; E. A. Pate; Miss Good, Kyoto; Mrs. E. D. Douglas, New York; Mrs. W. L. Douglas, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Kalee Hotel during the Week: E. C. Manfield, London; John. L. Craig, Peking; Mr. & Mrs. Chatagnon, Lyons; A. de Linde, London; B. San Luis; Mrs. & Misses. Raindlinger; Mr. & Mrs. Lesueur, Paris; Mrs. Bergstrom, Singapore; Miss. Bergstrom, Singapore; Dr. Bergstrom, Singapore; A. Korelin, Harbin; A. Raux, Peking; A. Pitaceo, Tientsin; Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Pinkham. & Son, San Francisco; J. B. Omohuven, America; G. R. Fennel, America; L. J. Breiter, America; Mrs. H Palmer, America; Mrs. J. F. Bromfield, Manila; Lane, Amoy; Carroll. W. Simon, Philadelphia; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Chapple, Kobe; M. O. Ranke; P. Jourdan, Korea; Mr. & Mrs. J. Campbell, Vancouver; Mr. & Mrs. Ola. Walstad. & child; B. Kozanjian. Jr., New-York; Mrs. Horvata.; A. Gherarily; Chang; Mr. V. D. Starosselsky. & family, Teheran Perse; Colonel. G. Philippoff, Teheran Perse; T. Arthur, Hongkong.; Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Toby, U. S. A.; Mr. & Mrs. John. V. Hansen, U. S. A.; Pimenoff, Peking.

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